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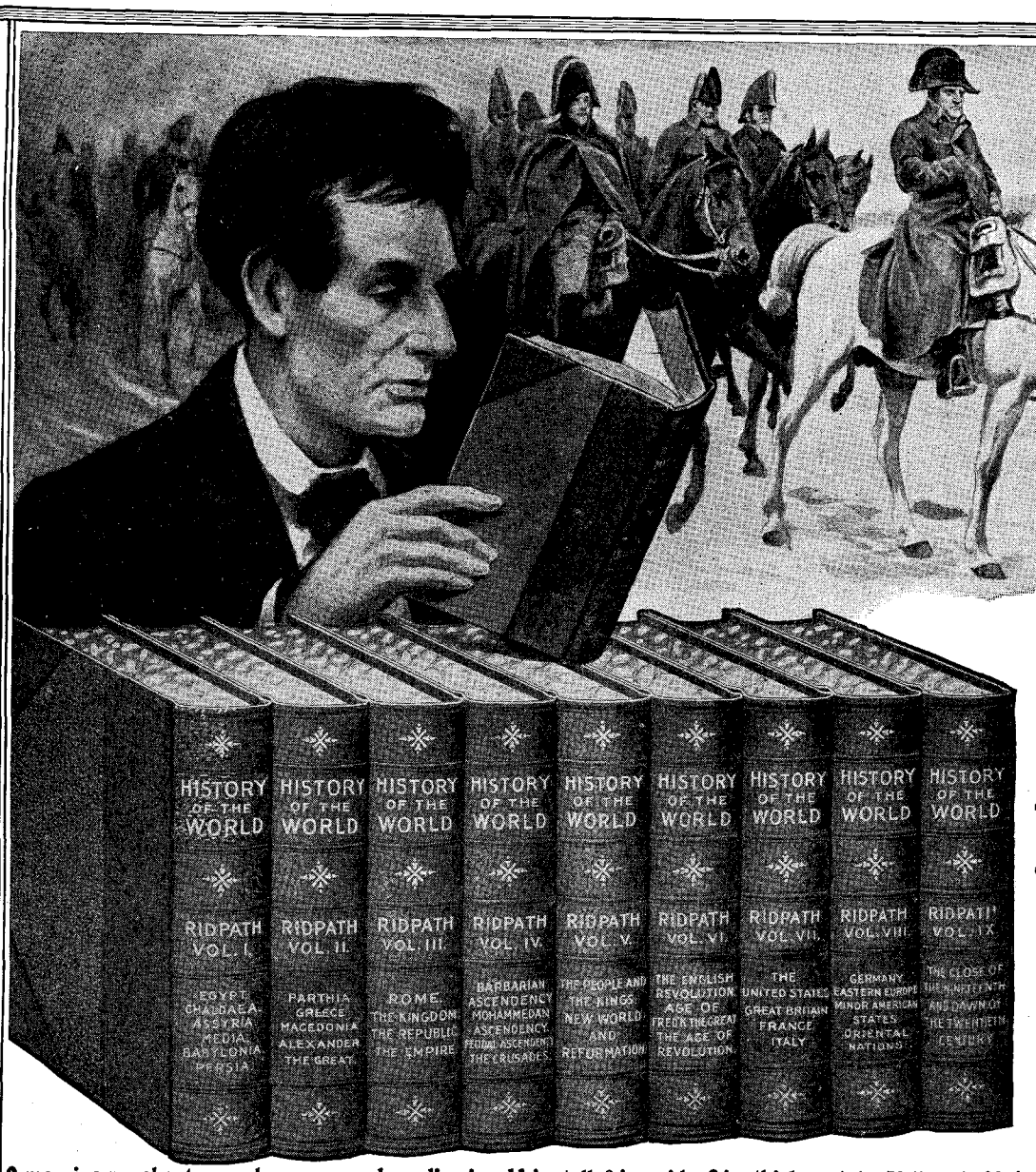
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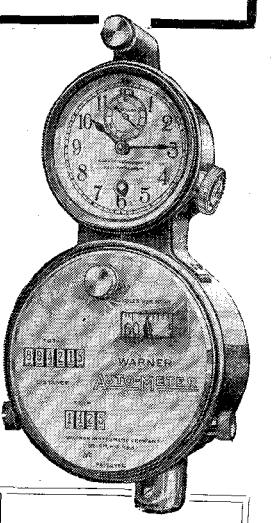

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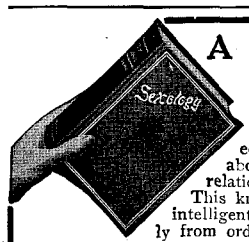

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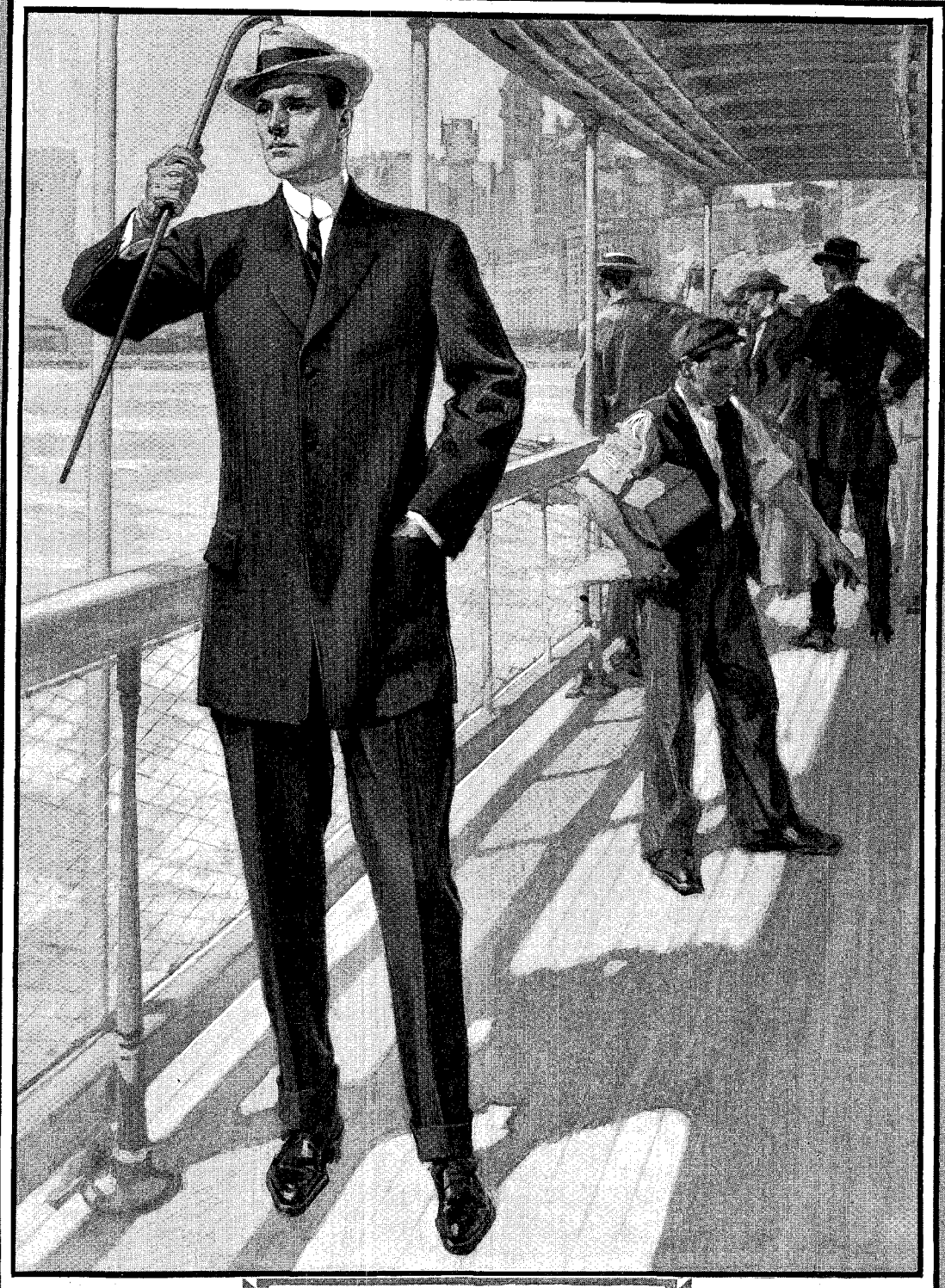

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VOL. XLIII., No. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1117

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE REVOLT AGAINST TAFT

WHEN MR. TAFT reaches the West, remarks a leading Democratic journal, he will find that he is not upon a tour, but a war-path. Indeed, as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out, the President's itinerary was published just as the evidence was made complete "that many Western Republicans hope to make of this new political tour of his a *Via Dolorosa*." Strong and detailed statements of hostility have been made by Senators Cummins, Bristow, Clapp, Bourne, and Crawford, and *The Evening Post*, noting the defection of the Chicago *Tribune*, thinks that if the attitude of the Chicago Republican press is at all an index of sentiment in Illinois, that State, hitherto counted as "non-progressive," may well be reckoned anti-Taft territory. Furthermore, tho Secretary Wilson affirms his belief that Mr. Taft will surely be renominated and reelected, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) thinks that a surer index of feeling in the Middle West is to be found in the stand taken by a Des Moines farming journal, *The Iowa Homestead*. This paper urges Republican farmers to work for La Follette, and to drop Taft "who ignores their existence, who pays no heed to their welfare," and "who betrays them to the entrenched interests." "The twelve insurgent States represented by thirteen insurgent Senators will have ninety-nine votes in the Electoral College next year"; and the New York *World* (Dem.) asks Mr. Taft if he can afford to jeopardize, by his general attack upon the Progressives, "ninety-nine electoral votes, with Ohio doubtful, with Indiana doubtful, with Illinois doubtful, and with Missouri certain to swing back into the Democratic column."

President Taft may be, "by every essential, vital test," a "progressive thinker and progressive statesman," as the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) calls him, and his friends point to noteworthy accomplishments in progressive legislation during his three years of office, but the Insurgents have, apparently, decided definitely that he is a "standpatter," and Senator Cummins brings forward in proof a list of what he considers wrongful positions taken by the President. While "the twelve sins of Taft" fail to impress such Republican journals as the New York *Globe* and *Tribune*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and Indianapolis *Star*, in other quarters this attack is deemed ominous. Most of the Democratic editors seem to agree with the Columbia *State* (Dem.) that it is "a substantial indication that La Follette will have a following to be reckoned with in the Republican convention of 1912." Behind these leaders, add other observers, there must be a considerable body of opinion among their constituents adverse to the President, enough to make an unmistakable rift within the party, and most papers independent of party affiliations agree. All of which goes to show, according to these editors, that tho Taft's renomination is probably assured, the election of a Democratic President next year is inevitable. Even the Republican New York *Evening Mail* takes the dark view that present tendencies foreshadow such a result in November, 1912, and prints a table indicating that if the States show the same tendencies in the national election of that year that they did in the State campaigns of 1910, the Democrats will have 307 votes in the Electoral College against 224 for the Republicans.

Pleading with the anti-Taft Insurgents not "to scuttle the Republican party in 1912 in order to raise it and command it in 1916," the always Progressive New York *Press* (Rep.) warns them against forfeiting "the claim which they now have on the gratitude of Republicans for their brilliant onslaughts upon Cannonism and Aldrichism and Lorimerism, and for other help to the Progressive cause which has put their party in their debt." The time has come, according to *The Press*, "when fighting within the party is not useful to its prospects." The Insurgents ought to see that

> "In assaulting President Taft at the threshold of a Presidential campaign they are attacking the candidate of the Republican party, and therefore harming the Republican party and putting its future in jeopardy.
>
> "Mr. Taft is already the Republican nominee for 1912. All Progressive Republicans who want their party to succeed at the polls next year, and who do not intend to bolt to the Democracy, should bow to the inevitable and, with whatever face they can, pledge their support now instead of waiting until the renomination of the President is registered in the national convention."

As far as La Follette's chances are concerned, it adds:

> "William Lorimer himself has a better chance of being nominated for President next year than Robert M. La Follette has."

Without sharing *The Press's* solicitude for the party, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) shares its belief that the Insurgents can gain nothing from their present fight. Suppose that they do nominate La Follette instead of Taft at the convention, says *The Republican:*

> "The Republican Insurgents could not pass through such a campaign successfully. On the one side would be the Republican friends of President Taft, outraged by his treatment and too resentful to support with the least cordiality the Insurgent candidate. In addition, the entire body of the real conservatives in the Republican party would turn on a La Follette candidacy at the polls with the fierceness that distinguished the conservative

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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Democratic revolt against Bryan in '96. The only hope would lie in accessions from the Democratic party large enough to balance the tremendous Republican losses; and Democratic reenforcements on no such scale could be had, even with Governor Harmon as the Democratic candidate.

"If Mr. Taft could not make a successful canvass for the Presidency next year, it seems certain that no Republican could."

Wilson, Underwood, or Harmon could be elected President "against the best Insurgent to be found in the active insurging business to-day," agrees the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind. Rep.), and the Providence *Bulletin* (Ind.) takes this similar view of the situation:

"If the Progressives make their fight in the convention, and lose, are they prepared to abide by the result? And if by chance they should win, do they expect the Regulars to be equally complaisant and turn to with a will for the election of whoever succeeds in defeating Mr. Taft? Or will there be two Republican tickets in the field? The thing which is becoming more and more clearly defined is the hopelessness of healing the split in the Republican party. Unless firmly united the party has no chance whatever of carrying the next election; while a division that goes to the extent of running two tickets will make certain that 'disaster' of a Democratic national administration so fervently deplored. It's a fine problem to work out from either the Insurgent or the Regular point of view."

Some light may be thrown on this "extremely muddled condition of affairs," suggests the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), by the reception which Mr. Taft meets in the West on this extended trip. It goes on to say:

"In the campaign three years ago, Mr. Taft was held out to the West as a progressive and to the East as a conservative. There has been a strange reversal of opinion. For his campaign against the trusts and notably the opinion of his attorney-general in regard to the annex to the National City Bank have caused certain sections of the East to look on him as almost a radical. While the West, as represented by Senators Cummins, Crawford, and La Follette, is convinced that he is a reactionary."

The published itinerary for the President's trip to the coast shows that he will travel 13,000 miles, visit 115 cities, and make about 200 speeches. "He is," we are told, "to make speeches in eleven of the twelve insurgent States, with particular attention to Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and Washington, where the insurgent sentiment is most aggressive." This the New York *World* (Dem.) calls "an open invasion of the enemy's country," which "can only result in widening the breach between himself and the Insurgents." For:

"In his speeches to their constituents he must justify his own policy, and a justification of himself necessarily means criticism of the insurgent Senators. They in turn will be driven to fresh reprisals in self-defense."

Tho the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) believes the President will strengthen himself, there seems to be a widely prevalent opinion that he will injure his fortunes by this "swing around the circle." If his purpose in visiting the Middle West is to "carry the war into the enemy's country," President Taft will make a serious mistake, declares the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Ind. Rep.). He may even "make coalition between the Democrats and Progressive Republicans inevitable," opines the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.), and similar statements appear in the columns of other Progressive dailies. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that Senator La Follette is considering a speaking-tour of the West close upon the trail of the President. As a fair specimen of the view taken of the President's tour by Democratic editors, we quote this little story which appears on the editorial page of the Harrisburg *Patriot* (Dem.), under the caption, "Dedicated to Mr. Taft":

"Once on a time a man went swinging around the circle in the West, hunting bear.

"Ere long he came running into camp with coat-tails flying and an open-mouthed grizzly in hot pursuit.

"'Boys!' he yelled, 'I'm bringin' 'im in.'"

LABOR'S DEMANDS OF THE RAILROADS

WHEN 20,000,000 people of the United States can be made to suffer directly or indirectly in the suspension of operations on a single big railway system, due to strikes, some observers think it is about time for the people to step in and adjust the differences between labor and capital. An effect thus far-reaching, it is reckoned, would follow a tie-up of the Harriman lines—the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific; and in anticipation of such an event the Chicago *Record-Herald* declares that the "third party"—the public—must "inevitably impose compulsory arbitration," for "the country will not submit to dislocation, waste, paralysis, in silence and resignation."

Comment of this nature grows out of a demand on the Harriman railways and the Illinois Central for the recognition of a federation of allied crafts, and the following propositions which, if granted, the railroad officials declare would virtually put the railroads in the hands of the workmen. The demands of the men are thus summarized:

1. The rule of the closed shop with allowance of thirty days, during which employees, old and new, may "qualify" themselves for service by joining a union.
2. An eight-hour day, instead of a nine-hour day.
3. Flat wage increase of seven cents an hour.
4. Equal representation on board of directors of the company hospitals, which are partly supported by employees who have no voice in their conduct.
5. Free keeping of patients in hospitals as long as patients demand it, sanctioned by their association.
6. Conferences to be granted after thirty days' notice of desire to change contract is submitted.
7. Employees to be granted ninety days' leave of absence instead of being laid off.
8. All time work other than bulletined to be considered overtime.
9. Allowance for expenses while on traveling work to be raised from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day.
10. Capacity shall be determined within thirty days; after that no man shall be discharged on grounds of incompetency.
11. No physical examination or personal record.
12. Grievances to be handled by Shop Employees' Federation.
13. Light work for old employees unable to do heavy work, without reduction in pay.
14. Seniority to govern promotion to foremanships.

All of which causes President C. H. Markham, of the Illinois Central, to gasp, and Vice-President Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Harriman interests, to throw up his hands and exclaim that his pay-roll would be increased $7,000,000 a year. The latter is quoted as having said that—

"Under the changes proposed by the federated employees and opposed by the companies, an issue raised on a small road in the system in Louisiana or Texas might stop all shop work throughout the system by requiring members to strike in distant California or Washington or Nebraska. To settle the question, the company involved might have to meet a committee representing all of its craftsmen, which committee would owe allegiance to the General Committee composed of all craftsmen of all lines of the Harriman system.

"Such an arrangement would mean chaos, would abridge or deprive the corporations of ability to fulfil their duties imposed upon them by the law, and officers deliberately so betraying their trusts would be justly condemned by public opinion.

"These are the reasons why we decline to surrender to irresponsible committees of federated employees representing a very small portion of the public trusts confided to us by the entire public, and why we will not concede to such committee the right to dictate whether our companies shall or shall not fulfil for twenty millions of people in seventeen States of the Union the duties clearly prescribed by law."

Yes, echoes the New York *Call*, a labor organ, "the good old railroading idea of 'the public be damned' has given way to the moderate and effective idea" that the public can be utilized

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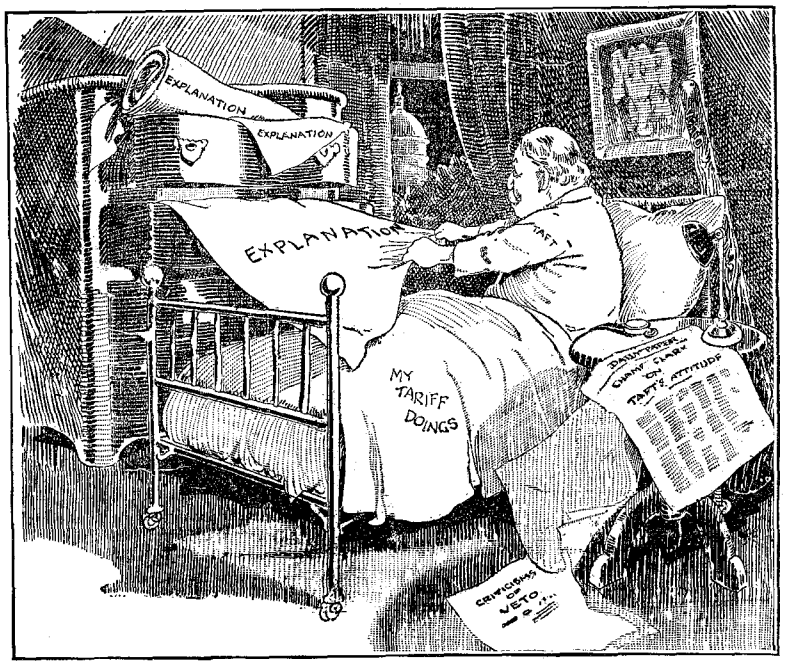
NOW TO EXPLAIN.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*



YES, THE NIGHTS ARE GROWING COOLER.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

AS HIS CRITICS SEE HIM.

as a buffer, "for by this means it can be damned much more effectively." All the departments of the Harriman roads have been "federated," contends *The Call;* and the writer says of railroad magnates in general:

"They are bitterly opposed to having that unionism of a type that will give the workers the best results. As long as they can keep the men apart, split them up into antagonistic groups, and scatter the seeds of enmity among them, capitalism is safe.

"In making his statement Kruttschnitt pointed out the result of such a federation of all the workers in the railroad industry, even on the Harriman lines. It would 'place them in absolute control.'

"That is the very thing for which the men should fight. It is the thing toward which every battle of labor is inevitably tending, and until it is realized there must be industrial warfare. As industrial warfare is needless, wasteful, and merciless, it must be abolished. But the railroad magnates would not abolish it. They foster it and they foment strife among the workers. Through the insane methods used in production more than half of the working energy of the human race is disgracefully wasted. So a good beginning in the elimination of waste would be made if the workers on the Harriman lines decided to do away with the waste incident to having many disconnected small unions.

"It may strike terror to the hearts of their employers, but it will vastly increase the strength of the men themselves, and there are none who more keenly understand this than the employers. Neither need the men nor the public fear the control of the roads by those who operate them. Only by such control can 'Old Man Public' ever come into his own."

Responsibility for whatever the people may lose in the grind between the "upper and nether millstones" of labor and capital is put upon the Harriman officials by the Philadelphia *Record,* for it says that it may be well under the circumstances for Vice-President Kruttschnitt and the directors to "consider that the public interest in this controversy is much greater than their own"; and the Los Angeles *Express* reminds this system of railroads that in years gone by it did not recognize unions, and hints that the workmen may expect still greater concessions.

Leading off its issue of September 1, *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) quotes at length an editorial from *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), which makes this point for the railroads:

"While nobody wants the roads starved, the process of denying them financial sustenance goes on just the same. A press dispatch from Chicago several weeks ago quoted some unnamed person high in the councils of the American Federation of Labor as summing up the situation thus:

"'The railroads are sore, and justly so, at the manner they were tricked into granting wage advances last year under promise of increased rates, when, as a matter of fact, they have had nothing but decreased rates ever since. It is patent to every well-posted railroad man that either rates must go up or wages must come down. So-called scientific management and efficiency can not overcome the steadily decreasing margin of profit that the roads are able to make under present conditions.'"

The labor official quoted above states the situation fairly, asserts *The Chronicle,* but he becomes inconsistent when he asserts that the Federationists "will resist any attempt to lower their wages, either by direct cut or by sweating under the guise of scientific management."

Other editors have been quick to point out the dangers through which England has just passed, and to sound notes of warning in the present crisis. The English strikers had justification in that many of them were making hardly a living wage, comments the Providence *Journal,* "but no such excuse would apply in this country"; and the New York *Evening Post* is quite as certain that the employees should have known that their demands could not be granted. In fact, other papers contend, the companies themselves are "between Satan and the deep blue sea"—with Federal regulation as a heritage of the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations, and poor trade conditions and the former exactions of employees on the debit side of the ledger—and are strictly "up against it." Eighty-two thousand men laid off recently by railroads which have adopted policies of retrenchment are mute evidence of the situation, say certain officials; but the labor apostles claim this action is merely a cloak behind which ulterior motives repose.

In view of the disturbance that labor is capable of creating in the financial world, the New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that "in the regulation of interstate commerce there should be some effective means of regulating the designs and the conduct of labor as well as capital," and continuing along this line the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

"When the country is insisting that combination and cooperation among the railroads and manufacturers shall be controlled and regulated in the public interest, it is equally reasonable to insist that combination among the workers shall not be permitted to be employed against the general interest. It may be admitted

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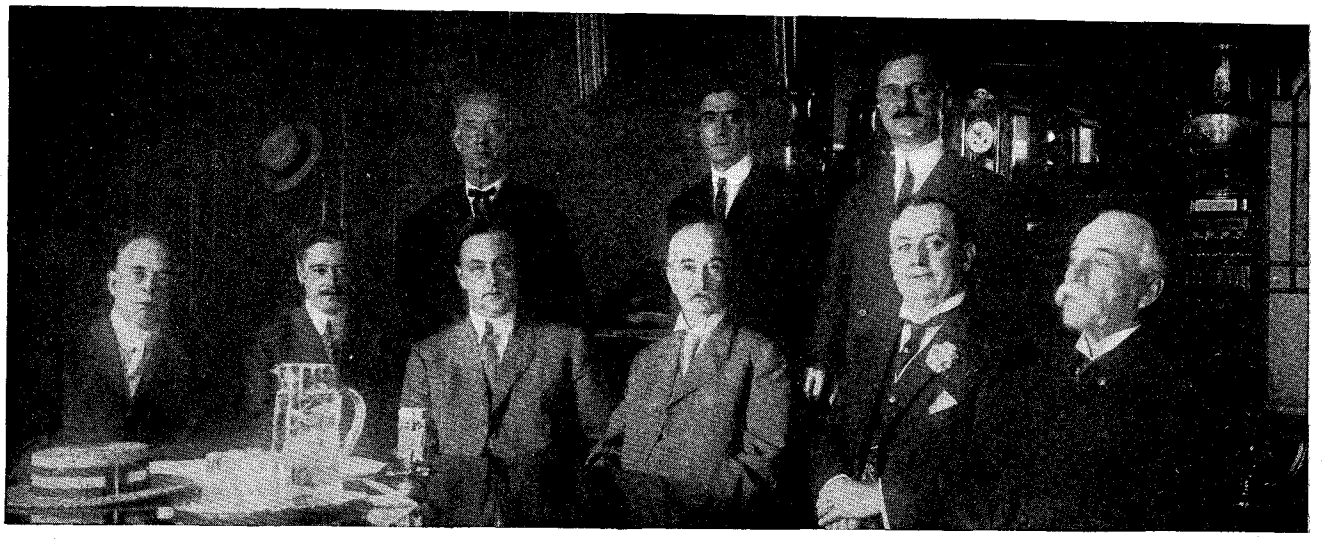


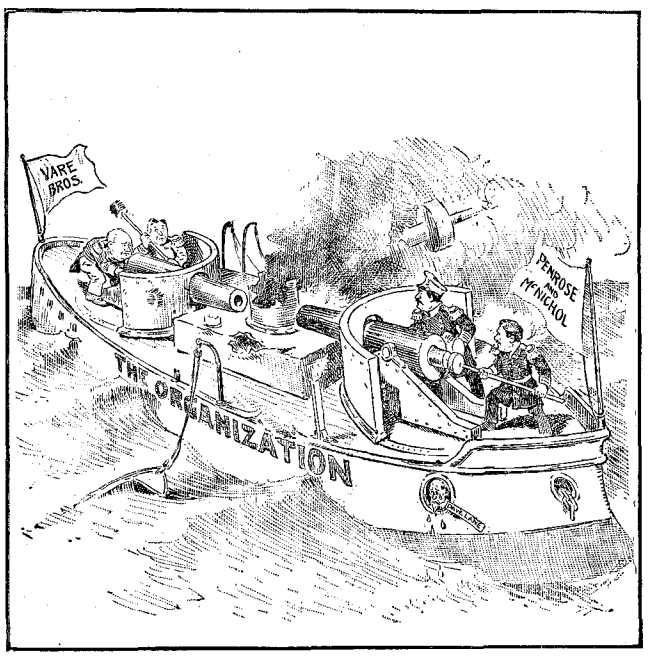
THEY WILL INVESTIGATE PHILADELPHIA CORRUPTION.

The committee of the Pennsylvania Senate, which is looking into the charges of corruption brought against the present city administration of Philadelphia. On the reader's extreme left is Logan M. Bullitt, head of the committee of taxpayers, whose representations started this investigation, while at the other end of the line sits Senator Sterling R. Catlin, chairman of the committee of investigators. The Republican members are said to be all Penrose men. Senator McNichol, a power in Philadelphia politics, is a member of committee, but will not sit with his colleagues during the course of the hearings now under way. At Mr. Bullitt's left, in order, are Mr. Logan and Senators Baldwin, Hall, and McConnell.

freely that conditions as respects the two forms of combinations are not equal, but the very circumstances of conflict under which the labor combinations have grown have tended toward the employment of their hard-won powers for purposes that are sometimes neither reasonable nor for the general welfare."

THE RACE TO REDEEM PHILADELPHIA

WHEN United States Senator Penrose and State Senator McNichol support a "reform" candidate for mayor of Philadelphia and so split in two the hitherto all-powerful city Republican machine, it is to be expected that outside observers and enemies at home are going to look very closely into their motives. Such division between leaders who have hitherto shared the control (and, according to their critics, the spoils) of administration in a city known to magazine readers as "corrupt and contented," strikes the Washington *Post* (Ind.) as being simply a case where the kettle "is criticizing the complexion of the pot." For Senator Penrose, not content with coming out definitely against the man picked by Mayor Reyburn as his successor, asserts bluntly that the situation "demands a thorough housecleaning," and offers his cooperation to the State Senate Committee now investigating charges of municipal corruption. Editorial opinion on the position taken by the Senator runs all the way from the Harrisburg *Telegraph's* (Rep.) assertion that it is a "fair and manly" stand for decency in his home city and one more instance of his lifelong respect for public confidence, to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* (Ind. Dem.) smiling notice of these latest "artistic partizan flops," and the Pittsburg *Sun's* (Dem.) description of his declarations for good government as "fruit-cake and fudge stuffed in the face of Philadelphia."



MUTINY.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

Workers for civic betterment in Philadelphia have often been saddened by the inevitable defeat of a divided band of reformers at the hands of a cohesive machine organization. But this time they see three candidates rending the Republican party asunder in their spirited contest for the mayoralty nomination, and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) is openly delighted "because an uncrossable bloody chasm at last separates the brethren of the tribe of Snatchit from the brethren of the tribe of Grabit."

Three candidates, George H. Earle, Jr., William S. Vare, and Dimner Beeber, offer themselves as aspirants at the Republican primary on the 30th. Vare, an officeholder under the present Reyburn administration, is attacked on the ground that his brother has grown rich handling city contracts. Earle, described by the New York *Evening Post* as "financier, mender of broken-down institutions, valiant fighter against the Sugar Trust, . . . a genius, erratic but masterful," has been assured the support of the State organization, many independent bodies of citizens, and several of the Republican dailies. One of these, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, contrasts Vare and Earle thus:

"Mr. Vare is the direct representative of contractor influence and of hard and fast machine politics. He offers no advancement, no improvement. Under him the City Hall would be a beehive of politics. Under him the police would be driven into politics and the firemen would become political workers under direct orders. We should have a political boss as Mayor, and it may be readily imagined that all public matters would be of secondary importance to the building up of the political machine.

"Mr. Earle, on the other hand, is the foe of machine politics as applied to city employees. . . . He is a candidate pledged only to the people, and pledged to good government. He has no political entanglements. All his life he has pursued his own course, always doing what he considered to be the right and honorable thing. It is too late for him to alter that habit of a

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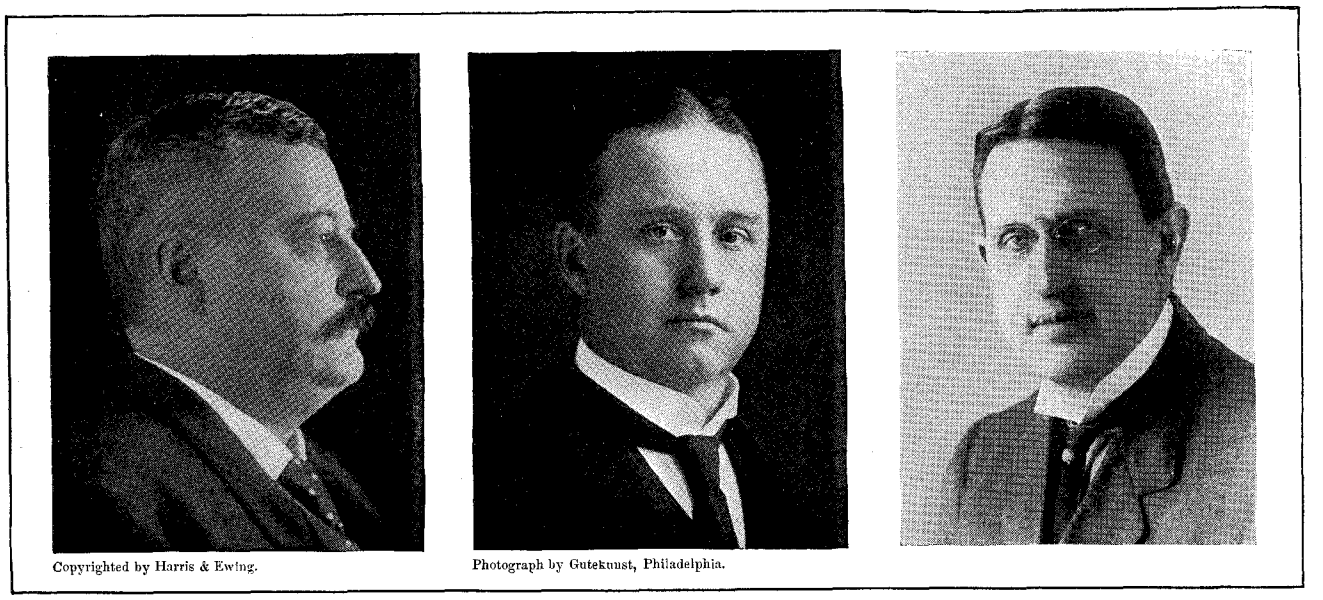

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SENATOR BOIES PENROSE,
State Republican leader, whose espousal of Mr. Earle's candidacy bids fair to split the Philadelphia organization.

WILLIAM S. VARE.
His brother has handled so many city contracts that some of his fellow Republicans prefer another candidate for Mayor.

WILLIAM S. EARLE, JR.,
Who exposed the Sugar Trust, and now desires a chance to redeem his city from the evil of "contract government."

THREE CENTRAL FIGURES IN PHILADELPHIA'S STORMY CAMPAIGN.

lifetime. . . . He has proved himself to be a genius in business management, and the municipality is or should be nothing but a business organization in which the people are partners."

The Mayor, on the other hand, after celebrating his return from vacation and his plunge into the campaign by dismissing a group of officeholders for "disloyalty to the administration," said, in a statement to a *Public Ledger* reporter:

"Mr. Vare's conduct of the campaign has been only another indication and proof of his straightforward, manly public spirit that has been demonstrated throughout his whole public and private life. . . . In view of the wicked assaults that have been made upon me by Penrose and McNichol, whom I have befriended through my whole administration, and for no other reason than that I would not weakly bow to their absolute dictation and use all the power of my administration to help nominate a man of their selection, I am now determined to resent these vicious attacks by every lawful means within my powers, and will expect the support of every one connected with my administration."

Both men are regarded rather askance by the independent Philadelphia papers, which can see no hope for the city in a mayor elected through the help of Penrose and McNichol and regard the Earle candidacy as simply "the people's opportunity" to elect a mayor untrammeled by loyalty to any boss or group of bosses. Democrats and independents are urged to support the "Keystone" ticket, which will be headed by either Rudolph Blankenburg or D. C. Gibboney, as the voters may decide at the primary.

The appearance of Senator Penrose "as a municipal reformer" excites only derision in the editorial sanctum of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which explains it thus:

"It is the first time since he became the titular party leader that municipal reform appeared necessary or desirable for his political purposes. As long as the Philadelphia machine could be kept harmonious and could be relied upon to elect obedient representatives in the Legislature and in the party conventions, the conduct of municipal affairs, the award of contracts, and the manipulation of patronage were mere incidents or counters in the game of politics. The moment that one of the favored contractors undertakes to set up for himself and destroys the balance of power in the machine, the Senator perceives the need of 'a thorough housecleaning' for the maintenance of his own political power in the city. Every one must applaud the purpose; the motive can deceive none. If only the housecleaning be thorough enough the citizens may at last come by their own."

Yet if Penrose wants to help, let him, urges *The Record*, for "he is in a better position to do it than any one we know of, and it is only fair to him to say that he acts and talks like a man who means to go the limit." Even *The North American*, which has for years carried on a bitter fight against Penrose, admits the possibility of his being "really convinced that the reeking mess in City Hall should be cleaned out in order to secure his own political fortunes and rehabilitate his discredited party."

Adding fire to an already overheated campaign comes the State Senate Committee, headed by Sterling R. Catlin, to investigate the charges made by a taxpayers' committee alleging dishonesty and violations of law by prominent city officials. At the hearings, now in progress in Philadelphia, there will also be considered the more sweeping charges made by *The North American*. In a statement appearing daily on the front page, this paper asserts that altho Mayor Reyburn entered office as a "financial bankrupt," he has since "RECEIVED ENORMOUS SUMS OF MONEY—AT LEAST $400,000—FROM CORPORATIONS,

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT."
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

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POLITICIANS, CONTRACTORS, AND PUBLIC OFFICERS, WHICH CORPORATIONS AND PERSONS HAVE BEEN THE BENEFICIARIES OF HIS ADMINISTRATION," and that Director of Public Safety Henry Clay turned "like his master" to the beneficiaries of the city government, and his own department in particular, for assistance, and got it. It is further charged that this corruption in the city administration proceeds from its head "and hence percolates through its subordinate members" and that "there never has been an hour since they took office that Reyburn and Clay were not subsidized by money."

Mayor Reyburn and his friends profess to believe that the inquiry is simply one of the clever tricks of their political adversaries, while the *North American* story is "so wicked and malicious" that it is a wonder to the Mayor that "the brain that conceived it and the hand that wrote it are not palsied." Yet there seems to be a general opinion among Philadelphians, as represented by their newspapers, that the city really needs the "Lexowing" which the Catlin Committee are expected to administer. Senator Penrose declares himself willing to render the committee all assistance in his power, and adds:

"Now that the investigation has started, it is my desire that it shall proceed with the utmost vigor, for the sole benefit of the people of Philadelphia, and not for the benefit of any individual or political interest whatsoever.

"The present municipal situation in Philadelphia, in my judgment, demands a thorough housecleaning, and the adoption of measures to prevent a continuance or a repetition of the methods of the present administration.

"Under no circumstances should the scandalous personal obligations and financial operations of certain city officials be carried into another mayoralty term."

Recollections of the unsavory mass of corruption unearthed in the Pennsylvania State Capitol scandal lead the Boston *Transcript* and other papers to anticipate interesting disclosures in Philadelphia.

TO GUARD PANAMA FROM RAILROAD INFLUENCE

THE REVELATION that the transcontinental railroads used to pay a million dollars a year to the little road across the Isthmus of Panama to suppress its own traffic and discourage shippers who would like to use it, gives an inkling of what influences might be brought to bear on steamship lines that will use the new route. Railway and steamship "pools" are not unheard of, and might conceivably be formed to divide up the land and water traffic from coast to coast, and thus partly defeat the purpose for which the Panama Canal is being built. So it comes as good news to the press that provision is being made against this danger. The formation of the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company, which will operate a line through the Panama Canal and whose service shall be entirely independent of competing railway interests, leads a number of editors to declare that at last here is a corporation with a soul. Of particular interest is its plan, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, because "nobody who is connected with any competitive rail or steamship enterprise, whether as director, officer, or agent, is to be eligible as director in the new company"; even a stockholder is to be barred from voting on any question if "such stockholder represents a competing interest"; "holders of large blocks of stock shall have less voice in proportion to their holdings than the small investor"; and there is a feature which keeps out "both underwriting syndicates and stock watered to give a bonus to promoters." These provisions for making a "good" corporation have been prescribed chiefly by the United States Government; the new company has acquiesced in them and will get the Federal mail contracts for service between New York and Colon, San Francisco and Panama, New Orleans and Colon, and Seattle and Panama, unless one of a number of other lines is willing to make the same or greater concessions. The Government is wise, thinks *The Evening Post*, to set a mark for the official carrier to toe, for, it says:

"The reason for all this scrupulous provision may readily be found in the past history of the Panama route between our Eastern and Western coasts. Through ownership of such facilities, direct or indirect, and often through heavy cash subsidies to the Isthmus railway and the steamship line connecting with it, the transcontinental railways have for a very long time past been able to block the competitive possibilities of the ocean route. The effect of an absolutely independent service, barred at the outset from any entanglements of the sort, on our future trade with South America and on the commerce between our own two coasts, will provide a highly interesting test of the merits of rigidly supervised incorporation."

Fears that the completion of the Panama Canal would find American steamship interests unable to take advantage of the waterway through the lack of ships have been allayed by the assertion of Mr. Bernard D. Baker, of Baltimore, the leading incorporator of the new concern and formerly president of the Atlantic Transport Company, that "he was under obligations through a letter he had sent to President Taft to do all in his power to establish an American merchant marine that would be beyond the control of the transcontinental railroad lines." One way the railroads throttled Panama trade in the past, Mr. Baker now reveals, was by paying $1,000,000 a year to the Panama Railway Company to suppress traffic, and that road actually hampered its own operation for the sake of this subsidy by refusing to build its line to deep water. Mr. Baker's company will build 15 ships, and the cost of trips to San Francisco will be about two-thirds that of present railway trips; the mail contracts will amount to about $779,000 a year; and $15,000,000 will be the estimated saving to fruit dealers of California by using water routes. In competition with the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company will probably be the California and Atlantic Steamship Company, the Bates & Cheeseborough Company, of San Francisco, and the John W. Porch Company, of New Orleans. But there is ample business for all, asserts Mr. Baker:

"The annual traffic from coast to coast was estimated by the carriers to be 3,000,000 tons two years ago, and, increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. each year, will mean 4,200,000 tons when the Panama Canal is opened in 1913. In order that the trade advantages of the canal may be developed to the greatest benefit and profit of the people of the United States the Postmaster-General's instructions to bidders declare that the contract will not be awarded 'to any bidder who shall be engaged in any competitive transportation business by rail.' . . . . . .

"Within easy water communication of Colon and Balboa there are 14,000,000 people, representing $135,000,000 of exports. Of this less than $9,000,000 was brought from and less than $18,000,000 shipped to the United States last year. It is thus seen that the extraordinary condition exists of these 14,000,000 people buying annually but 64 cents per capita from the United States, while spending $3.58 per capita for similar commodities in other countries which are more remote."

The Panama Railroad Company is no longer a thorn in the flesh of shipping, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, because "it is under the control of the Government," and no such bargains as mentioned by Mr. Baker can longer be made. And *The Journal of Commerce* concludes an editorial thus:

"In preparing for the use of the Panama Canal it is eminently desirable that every facility be provided for water transportation which shall be independent of any adverse influence, for competition with foreign lines will be inevitable and it should be under no handicap. Every legitimate encouragement should also be given to connection with inland water communication. It is a mistaken policy for railroads to oppose or hinder this, as they have been too much in the habit of doing in this country. Wherever water communication is economically available, it is a powerful factor in developing and multiplying traffic, and as it is itself confined to fixt channels, it contributes largely to the growth of railroad traffic in collection and distribution over wide

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areas and long distances. Water and rail transportation working in conjunction results in mutual benefit."

Exactly, responds the New York *Tribune:*

"It is an old and an invariable rule that the increase of facilities leads directly to increase of use. There will be an expansion of commerce which will give the ships all the business they can handle and at the same time keep the railroads as busy as they are now, and as prosperous."

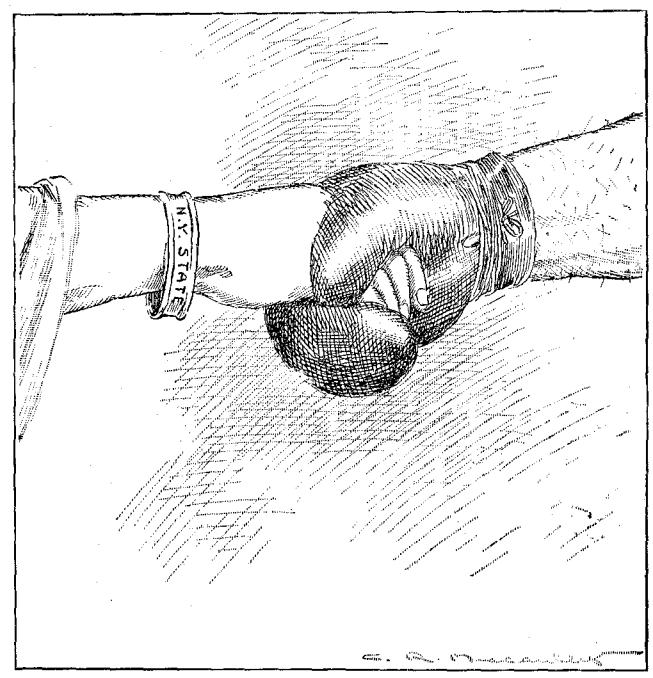
NEW YORK'S LEGALIZED PRIZE-FIGHTS

SOME ORGANS of the "better element," which supported Governor Dix last fall, like the New York *Evening Post*, are having painful misgivings as they see such fruits of his administration as the Frawley Bill, which legalizes prize-fights. A certain other element seems delighted with the renaissance of pugilism, however, and it only remains to be seen whether they are numerous enough to outvote next year those who prefer to have the State free from this diversion. Two chairmen of the commission appointed to regulate the sport have already resigned, and the two members who are left are represented in the newspapers as being sadly inharmonious in their views. Furthermore, notes a neighboring interested spectator, the Springfield *Republican*, the first prize-fight under the new system—the Wells-Brown bout at Madison Square Garden—with all its "attendant mobs and disorder and ticket swindling," was "a thoroughly legal affair." And for that very reason, thinks *The Republican*, "decent people in New York" are disgusted, and legislators responsible for the Frawley Bill are likely to hear some unpleasant tidings when they come up for reelection. "Unscrupulous managers," declares the New York *American*, "will soon send boxing the way of racing." Even in pugilistic circles, where it is hoped that the new régime will have a long life, no little disappointment was felt at the scandal attending the opening performance, with its consequent stirring up of unpleasant comment and investigation by the Boxing Commission. But much of this gloom was dispelled, it seems, by the good order maintained at the second contest at the Garden. As the New York *Evening Post* puts it, because they handled 8,000 spectators without the "hooligan circumstances" that attended the first bout, "pugilistic promoters and the rag-tag of the slugging training-camps were wearing satisfied grins all day."

The chief provision of the new law, which will doubtless permit the staging of many a prize-fight in New York City during the coming winter, are thus stated by *The Evening Post:*

"In order to come under the conditions of the new law, an 'athletic club' is required to put up a $10,000 bond. It then gets a license from the commission. Fights are limited to ten rounds, with eight-ounce gloves, instead of twenty-five rounds, as under the Horton Law. The buildings in which they are held must have exits, proper stairs, and other provisions against fire risk. If any of the conditions are evaded, or if the fight proves a sham or fake, the club's license is to be forfeited, and in the event of fake fights the boxers are to be punished."

Thus State regulation of boxing is on trial in the Empire State, and, in the view of several New York papers, "its trial has begun badly." The people, declares *The Tribune*, are not "ready for regulation which is a mere disguise for a return of wide open prize-fighting, with its concomitants of brutal thuggism about the places where the fights are held, fake contests, and such financial irresponsibility in the management as is charged against the recent exhibition for the alleged refusal to honor tickets of admission sold before the price of admission was raised." Such consequences, however, are inevitable, according to *The Evening Post*, which laughs at the idea that a statute and a commission can ever make prize-fighting "ladylike"; "when brutal passions, made more repulsive by unscrupulous greed, are sanctioned by the law, there is nothing to be expected but brutish acts." As *The Times* sees it, the Frawley Law simply legalizes prize-fighting



AN OFFICIAL WELCOME.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

and "has nothing to do with boxing as a sport or exercise." Further:

"New York is so moral that horse-racing in its neighborhood has practically been suppressed because of the prohibition of race-track gambling. Yet the revival of so-called professional boxing was effected, after an interval of eleven years, on the ground that the sport itself was unobjectionable and the public demand for such contests was keen. Certainly there is public support in plenty for pugilistic exhibitions when they are permitted, as Wednesday night's experience shows. Many thousands of vociferous men were packed in the arena, and many thousands more vainly clamored for admission. It was a disorderly crowd, and ill-looking characters were conspicuously in evidence. If such exhibitions are to be tolerated in this city because such people want them, why not have bull-fights, which would draw still larger crowds, because of the ferocity displayed, the smell of blood, and the chance of seeing a matador killed by a bull?

"Whoever hoped that the Frawley Law, with its provision for a commission to control its enforcement, would revive the sport of boxing without the worst features of prize-fighting must now see his error."

On the other hand, all this talk of "scandal" and the movement now on foot to repeal the Frawley Law are, according to *The Sun's* way of thinking, due to the fact that among the many who gathered in the rain about the doors of Madison Square Garden that night, and could not get in, "were some whose tempers were short and who, in their disappointment and physical discomfort, failed to comport themselves with the dignity of the Vere de Veres." *The Sun* ridicules the critics of the new boxing law thus:

"In other words, boxing is so popular that the State should deprive the public of any opportunity to see exhibitions of it. It is solemnly asserted that failure to follow this course will inevitably result in political disaster to Tammany Hall and the Democratic party. The theory appears to be that to achieve popularity a political organization should prevent people from enjoying the harmless amusements they most desire.

"Presumably the State commission will prescribe needed rules and regulations, promoters will be compelled to police their meetings properly, and the folks that like this sport will be allowed to enjoy it until the managers become dishonest. Then and not until then will boxing exhibitions be prohibited again."

Governor Dix, who was rather sharply criticized in some

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quarters for approving the Frawley Bill, but whose efforts to secure efficient commissioners are everywhere commended, explains his position in these words:

"I am firmly convinced that boxing should be regulated in this State, and I believe that the new law will afford proper regulation and control. Certainly I think it should be given a fair trial before it is bitterly condemned. There was prize-fighting in every city in the State before the law was passed. And a good deal of it was carried on contrary to law. Boxing is a proper and popular, and entirely legitimate sport, if properly safeguarded. That is what we expect to accomplish under the present law."

FRAUDS IN INSURANCE OF THE POOR

THE HELPLESSNESS of the poor makes them such easy victims of petty swindling that peculiar indignation is roused when they are swindled by concerns which pretend to protect them. Some of the industrial insurance companies exercise an almost fatherly watch-care over their policy-holders, building sanatoriums for the consumptive and providing doctors and nurses for the sick. But it now appears that they are not all of this Good-Samaritan sort. Investigations carried on by a Committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, recently assembled in Detroit, uncovered some amazing practises on the part of several prominent companies issuing industrial, health, or accident policies. These practises, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, are "of a different and lower order of wrong-doing from those that were revealed in the life-insurance investigations," since "to buy legislation is bad enough, but it is not so revolting as direct and systematic plundering of policy-holders in the adjustment of their claims," especially when the so-called "beneficiaries" are unfitted by ignorance to make a stand for their rights. In addition to advocating certain reforms in the methods of doing business, the committee recommends the dismissal of the heads of the claims departments of several companies and the reopening of many cases for the purpose of making restitution to defrauded policy-holders. Among the companies specifically mentioned in the reports of the committee are the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago and the National Casualty Company of Detroit.

From the news columns of the New York *Sun* we gather the following further information:

"Of the Chicago company the reports say that many cases disclosed 'indicate a willingness not only to take advantage of technical defenses but also to resort to dilatory tactics both in correspondence with claimants and in the progress of any suits which may be brought.'

"Among the claims noted was one of a man who was accidentally killed and whose policy was in the possession of the company's agent. The beneficiary, not knowing of the existence of the policy, made no claim and the agent, who was operating on a profit-sharing contract, returned the policy to his home office, writing, 'If we let this case alone and do not disturb there will be no claim filed.' His advice was taken and the company 'saved' the liabilities.

"In a similar case a more honest agent wrote to the company asking to be instructed. The home office replied: 'I would suggest that you let the matter rest. It is not our business to establish the claim.'

"Of another claim the agent wrote: 'Our defenses may be rather slim, but I believe that if the claim is rejected and they are made to think they will perhaps not get anything we will be able to get them to take something within reason or compromise.'

"The committee finds the methods of the National Casualty Company to have been of the same brand. Instances were found by the examiners in which, when claimants were entitled to disability benefits, the company insisted on the exclusion of Sundays from the period, and in another case where a claimant offered to accept indemnity for one month, having been laid up thirty-four days, the company selected February as a sample month and paid for twenty-eight days."

A Detroit dispatch to another New York paper describes the Chicago company as "one of the larger companies," and states that it issues its policies "chiefly among the laboring classes generally throughout the United States and Mexico." Its industrial premium income in 1910 was approximately $690,000.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT is a comforting thought that so many of Pittsburg's art treasures are in no danger of meeting the fate of Mona Lisa.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT is easy to understand why Life and Puck favor the recall of Judges. —*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

A BOLD revolutionary plot against Honduras has been nipt in the bud. The revolutionist has been arrested. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

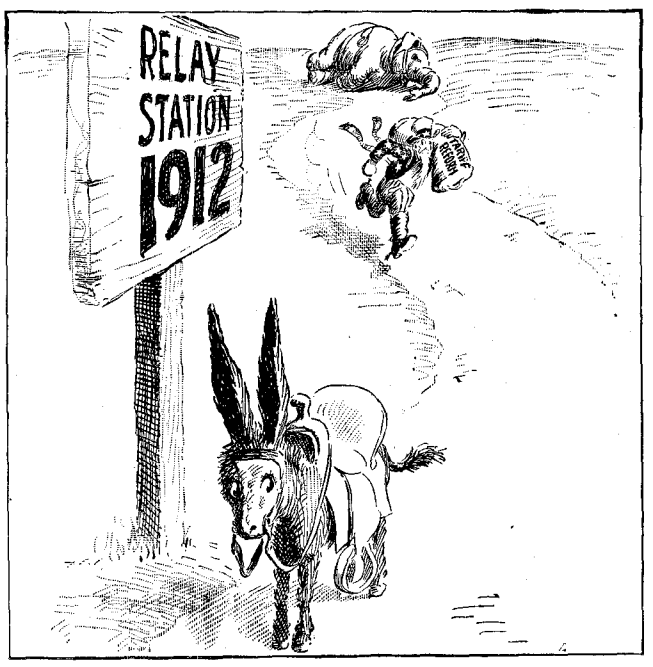
THE new President of Haiti shows that he has the proper qualifications for his job. Already he is trying to borrow $500,000.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IT will be observed that Jack Johnson was 3,000 miles away when Vardaman announced himself as the "white man's hope."—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

AN evangelist says it costs $620 to save a soul in Indianapolis. It seems that the cost of eternal living is going up along with that of the mortal article.—*Houston Post.*

THIRTY members of Congress refuse to tell how old they are. Probably they are afraid to reveal the fact that they are old enough to know better.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IN permitting the Camorra trial to drag along indefinitely, the Italian authorities probably are hoping that the prisoners will relieve the Government of all embarrassment by dying of old age.—*Washington Post.*



THE "PONY EXPRESS."
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

So far as known there is only one man in the country who thinks that his nomination for the Presidency would be a great calamity.—*Toledo Blade.*

MR. HENRY JAMES is believed to be a warm advocate of the indeterminate sentence.—*New York Evening Post.*

"PROMINENT Washingtonians keep bees," says a headline in one of the national capital's newspapers. Presidential ones, no doubt.—*Denver Republican.*

IF the Mona Lisa looks anything like the newspaper cuts of it, we believe some of those guards who have to stay in the Louvre all day just hid it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE growing mildness of manners is attested by the fact that whereas Dante used to put his enemies into hell, Mr. Roosevelt puts them into the Ananias Club.—*New York Evening Post.*

IN New York City the police arrested a man for throwing money to the crowd on Broadway. In that town you must take money from the people in order to escape arrest.—*Poughkeepsie News-Press.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST says there are 81 abandoned railroads in this country, in the sense of being out of use. Some say our railroads are all abandoned, in the sense of being totally corrupt and incorrigible.—*Washington Pathfinder.*

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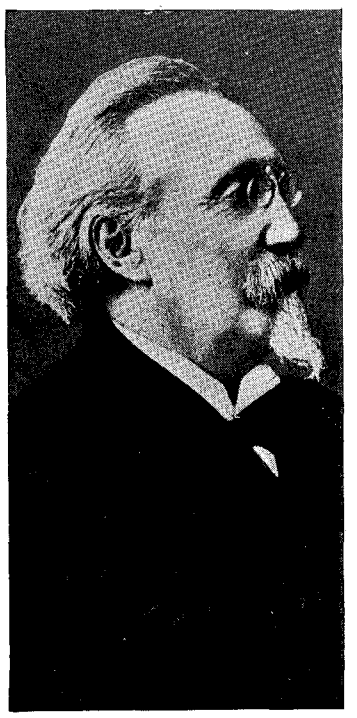
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC IN THE BALANCE

THE PRESENT state of things in Portugal is much complicated by the problem of the relations between Church and State in that section of the peninsula. James I. of England used to say that a monarchy required the support of a hierarchical church, and axiomatically put it: "No bishop, no king." Portugal seems to show that the throne is considered as great a support to the Church, as King James considered the Church to be to the throne. We gather from the leading Catholic organs of Europe that the Church in Portugal, as represented by the mass of the people and the native clergy, will try to compel a restoration of King Manuel. Of course, the *Osservatore Romano*, being the special organ of the Vatican, looks ruefully upon the erection of a republic which it accuses of persecuting the Church, and gives prominence to reports of the financial instability of the new Government under the presidency of Manuel de Arriaga. Our dispatches, indeed, up to the latest date, emphasize the unrest that reigns in Lisbon, and confirm the exclamation of the correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, that "Portugal is standing upon a volcano," which merely echoes these words of the *Osservatore:*

"Portugal is at this moment passing through a mortal crisis. Such is the view of one of the most eminent journalists of Portugal. The country is being devoured by the false Liberals in whose hands it has fallen, says Cristo Filho, whose words we are quoting. . . . The poverty of the country is so great that public teachers can not get their salaries, and the Republican Guard, who can obtain no daily rations, are forced to beg for a living. The National Bank of Portugal is on the brink of dissolution and failure, and commercial life is struck with a fatal pining sickness. The Army is in a state of insubordination, and soldiers insult their officers and the government officials. The situation reveals the fact that Portugal has fallen into a condition of anarchy. Things are not only critical, but even disgraceful, in a nation which boasts itself to be civilized."



PORTUGAL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Manuel de Arriaga, poet, atheist, and emotional orator, who has come up as a "dark horse" in the Portuguese presidential election, defeating the popular favorite, Bernardino Machado, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Ultramontane journal of Paris, the *Croix*, speaks even more strongly, and we read:

"The Republic is dead. It sinks beneath the weight of its blunders and the violence of its crimes. If Portugal sinks with it, this will furnish a good lesson to the king who in future is to rule the country with honesty and intelligence. King Manuel has the complete sympathy of the Portuguese people, and his return is the subject of daily prayers on the part of a nation which is in agony under the yoke of a dozen unscrupulous adventurers.

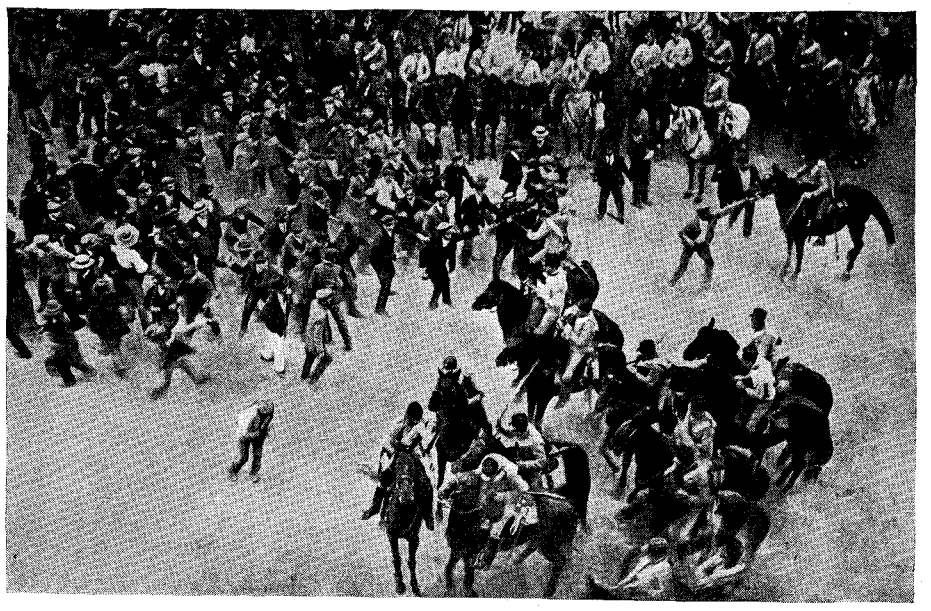
"The national exchequer is drained dry. Would you believe it, these dictators have had the effrontery to pawn the treasures of the cathedral of Lisbon? To such straits are they reduced!

"They have mobilized 100,000 men, of whom a vast number have already deserted. The moment is approaching when the counter-revolution will spontaneously burst into flame."

In direct opposition to this the *Pais* (Madrid), a Republican organ, undertakes to warn its readers against the "campaign of defamation which is being carried on against the young Republic." This paper thinks the new Government at Lisbon is stable and prosperous. A certain part of the foreign press, declaring that "the Republic is dead," and that "the Republicans are wicked men, an ignoble crowd, disloyal, and hostile to political evolution and progress, is," we are assured, "consciously or unconsciously mistaken." This writer quotes as follows the words of Alfonso Costa, Minister of Justice in the provisional government of the Republic:

"A proof of what we say is to be found in the fact that commercial conventions have been made with other nations, greatly to our advantage, much more so than has hitherto been the case. It is of the highest importance that Portugal should have been admitted to form trade-relations with other governments on an equal footing with them. Nor must we forget that the United States has officially recognized the Portuguese Republic, and has taken this step through its Minister Plenipotentiary, who recently handed in his credentials to our Foreign Minister."

The golden mean in interpreting the present and future of the youngest Republic is attained by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a highly important Liberal journal. After reminding us that the new constitution is fashioned after that of France, excepting that there is only one chamber, this journal declares cautiously that "time will tell whether this novel scheme will, in the stormy turmoil of actual experience, make a shipwreck or not." Possibly Portugal may become another Mexico—fought for by antagonistic presidents. If the monarchical parties, the Miguelists and the Manuelists, unite, they may overthrow the Republic,



THE FIRST POPULAR REVOLT AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

The Monarchists in Lisbon last month, calling themselves "The Popular Assembly of Social Vigilance," make their first public demonstration, supported by adherents beyond the frontiers. Complaining of the scarcity and high price of food, and the failure of the new Government to fulfil its promises of a Golden Age, with plenty for all, they defy the guards and besiege Parliament.

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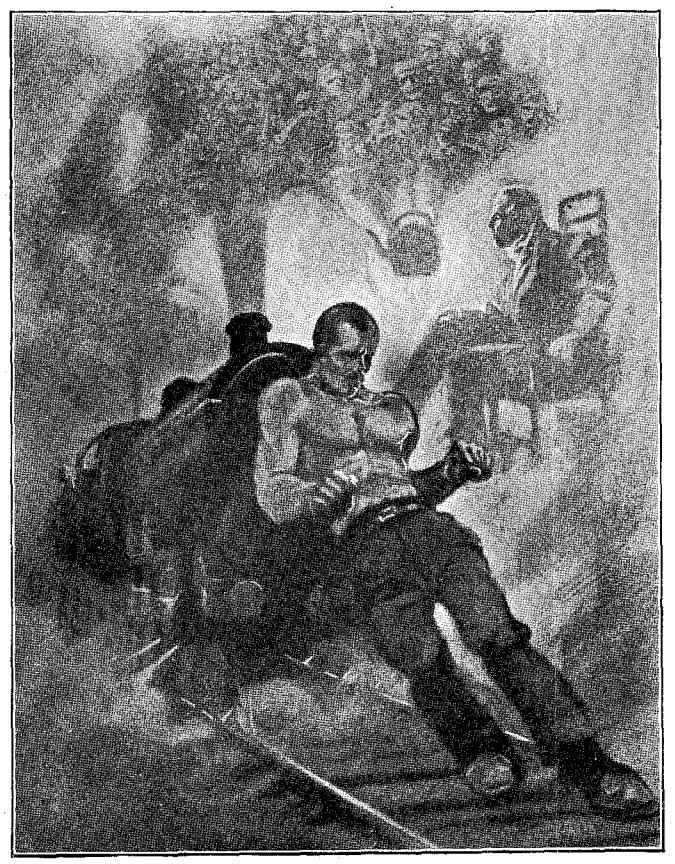
"altho this is no light task. Then the two monarchical parties will fight for the spoil, and a civil war will yield victory to the stronger. After making all these prophecies, hints, and suggestions, the German organ placidly concludes:

"Fortunately things have not gone quite so far as this. The Republican Government has made full preparations for any emergency, and will not be caught napping. The setting up in Portugal of a tranquil and industrious era, such as the declarations of the Government promise and predict, can not be secured and built on the basis of a monarchist reaction, a desultory civil war, or the return of the political corruption which reigned in the past. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the Republican Government will be successful in governing, preserving order and tranquillity, and in carrying out to the end the regeneration of Portugal."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LABOR'S LATEST WEAPON

"THE MASTERS show you no mercy. They starve you, they sweat you, they oppress you. Pay them back in their own coin!" These are the words of a British M.P., Mr. Keir Hardie, inciting his hearers to a revolutionary strike. They indicate the straits into which labor has fallen in England. Every party in Parliament is well aware of the dilemma. Indeed, Parliament has recently appointed a commission of competent economists to inquire into the condition of the unemployed and the working class and to suggest legislation on time and wages. The labor-leaders, however, have grown disgusted with the insufficiency of Parliamentary action; they have even discarded the trade-union system, as too expensive and generally ineffectual. The latest prophet among the discontented toilers in mill, in mine, and on the wharf is Tom Mann, whom his adherents have vainly tried to put into Parliament.



AN EFFECT OF STEAM UNFORESEEN BY JAMES WATT.
—The London *Graphic*.

At present he is president of the International Transport Workers' Federation. He is a Socialist, and author of a book on "The International Socialist Movement." He has recently imported into England the French idea of a general and revolutionary strike.

The trade-union is an obsolete weapon against the oppression of capitalism, declares this able and valiant strike-leader. The organization of "the master class" made it impossible for local unions of special trades to achieve any good purpose. If the

THE REAL CULPRIT.

MISCHIEVOUS (LLOYD) GEORGE—"Oh dear, oh dear! It can't be my fault. I made such a very little spark."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

local union ordered a strike, there were thousands from other parts of the country to take up the work which the strikers refused to do. What this labor-leader stands for is "industrial solidarity," which he puts forward with the remark that "trade-union methods have lamentably failed," and "even Parliamentary action has not proved effective." To quote his words:

"Industrial solidarity as we use the term means the recognition by the workman that any section of any industry is interdependent upon every other section, and that the growth of modern industrialism has made this absolutely necessary. The progress of this conception is shown on the capitalist side by the development from a private individual owning an industrial establishment through limited liability companies to trusts and combines."

This "solidarity" eventually is to bring industrial activities in the labor world to a stop, paralyze transport, and prevent the distribution of food and the manufacture of goods needed by the merchant in filling his orders. It will block the mining of coal and iron. According to Mr. Mann it will then wrest a living wage from employers and diminish, if not eventually abolish, poverty among the employees. Thus we read:

"The older movement [of trade-unions] relied chiefly upon finance; that there should be no struggle unless there was a big war chest. The modern movement does not depend upon money. It depends entirely upon agreement among the men and the exhibition of what we term the spirit and practise of solidarity. More can be done in one week on the basis of solidarity extended over a wide enough area than can be done in a whole year with unlimited money in the absence of this solidarity. We are definitely aiming at reducing poverty and ultimately abolishing it by the force of industrial organization on the basis I have explained."

Giving an account of the recent general strike in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, he remarks that the railroad men for whom the strikers and their leaders are battling "are the lowest-paid in the service, their rates varying from 14s. [$3.50] to 24s. [$6.00] a week." He thinks that the labor party all over the country will eventually gain what they are fighting for, and declares:

"It is evident that we are going to win. It will not be a great win; the demands are small—merely the reduction of hours to fifty-four a week, two shillings a week advance in wages, and the recognition of the union. But this is only the preliminary to more complete solidarity."

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A MANDARIN ON CHINESE SOCIAL DEGRADATION

THE PITIABLE condition and misery of the proletariat in China are regarded with criminal apathy by the Government, says Mandarin Ly Chao Pée, in *La Revue* (Paris). The fertility of the Chinese race results in a teeming population of poor people, whose vices are their ruin. These vices, says the Mandarin, are gambling, drunkenness, and debauchery. He is quite aware, he allows, that these vices are not peculiar to China, and that in all countries and eras the evils they entail are manifest. "Nevertheless, it must be said that the Chinese abandon themselves to excesses with an unbridled fury which has never been surpassed, if it has been equaled, by any other people." Of their gambling, this writer says in substance:

"Gambling is forbidden by the laws of the Empire, but the enactments and their enforcement have become so overridden by the manners of the people that China of to-day resembles one huge gambling-hell. The games which the Chinese play are almost innumerable. They play at cards, chess, dice, checkers, and are especially fond of a sort of game which resembles the Italian mora. The loser is compelled to swallow at a gulp a glass of brandy. They passionately delight in cock-fights, and the combats of quails, crickets, and grasshoppers. These amusements give occasion for large bets. The veteran gamblers have a marked preference for cards and dice. They assemble in private gambling-houses, or in public tea-rooms. Here they spend days and nights gambling with such passionate eagerness that they scarcely find time to eat and drink. There is not a village nor a hamlet in which a gambling-house and a group of professional gamblers are not to be found."

The root of this gambling passion is avarice—the most ruinous of the faults that desolate Chinese life and character. Frugality can not keep pace with the recklessness of this passion, and we read:

"The Chinese are economical and industrious; but their cupidity, their unbridled love of lucre, and their extraordinary passion for speculation and financial ventures naturally drive them into gambling during the hours when they are disengaged from business. The excitement of chance, with its accompanying emotions, they seek with extreme avidity, and when once addicted to such excitement they are with difficulty reformed. They throw aside all their natural obligations, they neglect their duties to their family, to devote themselves to cards or dice."

Ly Chao Pée proceeds to show the extremes to which the gambling-spirit carries away his countrymen, and the consequent misery and poverty in which they condemn themselves to live:

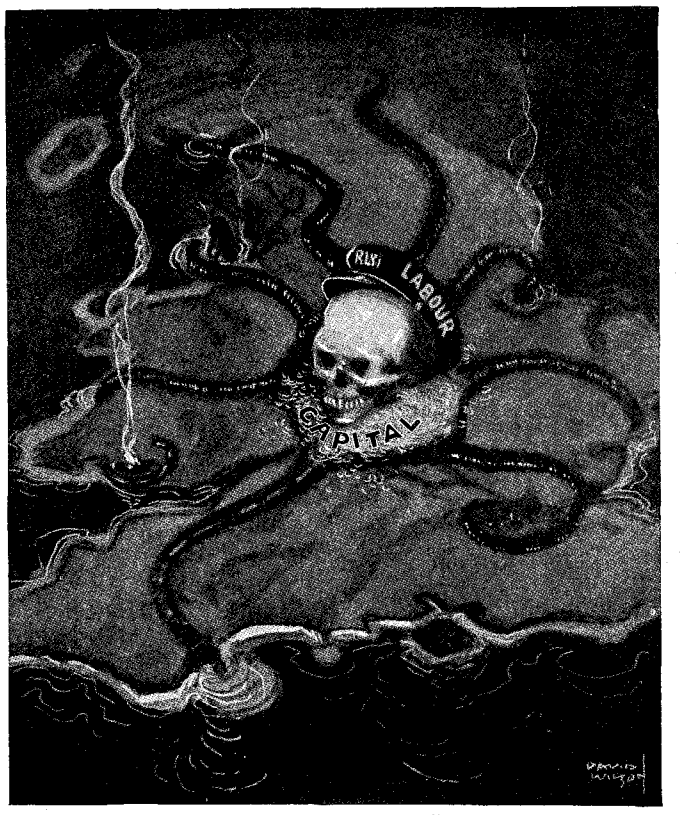
"This unhappy passion takes such possession of them that it sometimes brings them to the most revolting extremities. When they have lost their cash, they stake their houses, their fields, and at last their wives, whose destiny is thus decided by the cast of a die. Nor does the Chinese gamester stop here. Sometimes it comes to pass that he lays upon the table the very clothes he wears. Scenes hideous and almost incredible supervene, for such passions always end in making a man cruel and inhuman."

For the Chinese gamblers have proved that *Shylock* was no imaginary character, and the winner on some occasions is actually entitled to cut a joint out of his adversary. Our Mandarin tells us:

"These gamblers have found a way of proceeding to still further lengths. Indeed, it may be said that in China gaming is pushed to the verge of insanity. For when a man has nothing more to lose he and his fellows gather round a special table where they put up as stakes their fingers, which they cut off from each other, with horrible stoicism."

The result is that gambling produces "wide-spread destitution in China." "Numberless families are thus suddenly plunged into indigence." Gambling is "a scourge which desolates every rank and age throughout society." "Men and children—everybody gambles."

This Mandarin then enlarges on two other vices of the Chinese—drunkenness and debauchery. He tells us that "this is a cause of pauperism not less fatal than gambling." The sellers of the Chinese alcohol give a year's credit, and when once "this passion for drink has seized upon the head of a family, destitution, with all its dismal train of suffering, enters the home." After telling us that the liquor-sellers charge interest on the drinker's score, he adds that "trouble begins when the year's end brings settling day." The drinker must pay "with usurious interest, and as money does not come to the man who is



"WHEN IT WAS DARK."
England in the grip of the railway strike.
—The London *Graphic*.

daily intoxicated, the debtor has to sell his land, and his house if he has one, and pawn his furniture and clothes." Speaking further of the general corruption of Chinese society, this writer adds: "Gambling and intemperance are two permanent causes of pauperism in China, but there is also a third, more disastrous than the other two—I mean debauchery." To quote his words further:

"Public morality in China is only a mask covering universal corruption of manners. The leprosy of vice so widely overspreads this skeptical society that the veil of modesty which once covered it has fallen off and makes visible the hideous sores that eat into the vitals of a people without faith. Their language is tinged with a revolting cynicism, and the slang of their evil resorts tends more and more to become the general style of conversation. There are certain provinces where the hotels the traveler meets with have their rooms carpeted with patterns which represent the most cynical details of debauchery. It is easily understood that the ravages of pauperism must be considered incalculable and inconceivable in a society where gambling, drunkenness, and debauchery are developed on such a vast scale."

Ly Chao Pée is evidently a patriotic philanthropist. He blames the Government, however, and ridicules "the make-believe of official charity which prudence prompts the rulers of the Empire to promote." Yet he would not have us believe that the Chinese in general are "uninterested in the poor and unwilling to undertake measures for their relief." He nevertheless

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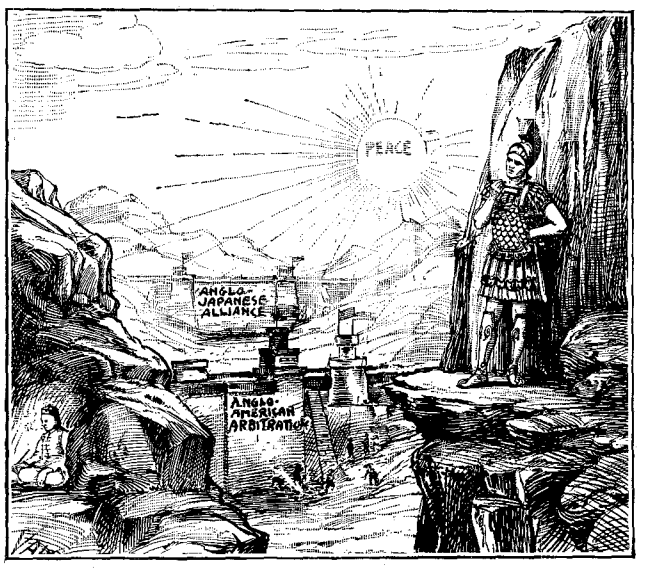
finds in his own country the same problem that Socialists find all over the world. Nay, he speaks like a Socialist when he exclaims:

"In China, as elsewhere, the social problem demands a solution. A loud cry is arising from the bosom of humanity, 'Why are there rich men, and why are there poor men?' Why are there those who are prosperous and happy, and those who are destitute and miserable? To give answer to this voice the philosophers come, the economists come, the reformers come. The revolutions—they also come. But the solution of the question never comes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY ON THE ARBITRATION TREATY

THE ARBITRATION Treaty, proposed by President Taft and applauded by most of the Powers, meets with no welcome in Germany. Mr. Taft and Secretary Knox are gleefully reported to have met with a defeat in the Senate. The motives of the President are suspected. This treaty, say the Germans, is merely a pretext by which the United States and



HEMMING HIM IN.

MARS (soliloquizing)—"An mankind pursue such tactics but a short time longer, I am undone."
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

Great Britain may tacitly form an alliance which will give the Anglo-Saxons the control of the earth. Such is the view set forth at some length by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which paper, it will be remembered, was credited with being Bismarck's favorite organ, and is still marked by the seal of Bismarckianism, while its editorials are fond of quoting the aphorisms and epigrams of the chancellor whose political creed was one of "blood and iron." Of President Taft's alleged failure, this powerful organ sardonically remarks:

"President Taft, sooner than one might expect, has learned that 'there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.' The magnificent Temple of Peace, which he began building with his arbitration treaty, has proved so far a very rickety structure. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which had to decide the constitutionality of the arbitration treaty, has issued a report which entails defeat for Mr. Taft and Secretary Knox. It is well known that the debate on the treaty in the Senate is postponed from this session, which ends with August, to a future date. Meanwhile, every effort will be made to render the Senators pliant. As the President has engaged to give his own personal support to the measure, we must expect many fierce battles between him and the Senate, and, inasmuch as he has a large body of public opinion in America on his side, it is hard to say how the die will fall. The arguments on which the Senate base their opposition to the treaty are so exceedingly weighty, that it is impossible for the masses of the American people to disrega d them."

The writer gives the reasons for the Senate's action. If they pass the treaty they will be surrendering their own right of decision in case of every future interna ional dispute. Secondly, the Monroe Doctrine itself might be submitted to arbitration under Mr. Taft's proposed measure. This, we are told, is the Senate's strongest argument. To quote further:

"With admirable finesse the Senatorial Committee brings to the front the question of the Monroe Doctrine. The proposed treaty would encroach upon the area of questions at present to be decided in accordance with that doctrine. The great majority of Americans are firmly convinced that on such questions there is no room for arbitration so long as the Monroe Doctrine, 'a fixt constituent of the Republic,' is either passively ignored or openly recognized by the Powers. In reality this is not the case, and the Monroe Doctrine, to quote the words of Bismarck, is merely 'a piece of international impudence on the part of Americans.' This, however, is irrelevant in the present instance, where we are regarding things from an American standpoint."

The writer proceeds to state the fears of the committee that, if Mr. Taft succeeds, the treatment of Asiatics, particularly Chinese and Japanese immigrants, may be made a subject of arbitration. He thinks the sensible report of the committee should be a warning to those "feather-headed enthusiasts" of his own country who refuse to listen to reason, and he quotes with approval the words of the committee in which they stigmatize Mr. Taft's plan as "rather likely to stir up war than to promote peace." This, the writer adds, "is exactly our view, and we hope that Germany, on seeing the attitude of the American Senate, will throw away all hesitation and maintain a similar attitude."

But, after all, we are told, Mr. Taft does not care a brass button for arbitration of itself, but would do anything to unite America and England with a secret understanding that these two would stand together against the world. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is, of course, aware that the scheme of uniting America and England in a league for the enforcement of arbitration decisions has long been a favorite subject of certain magazine writers on the other side of the water. It is therefore with some acuteness and verisimilitude that the editor springs this proposition on President Taft, making him a convert to one of the latest plans hatched in the brain of imperialism. To quote further:

"We are inclined to think that the whole of Taft's campaign of arbitration is a hollow make-believe. He thinks that such a treaty as he proposes would be equivalent to an alliance with England. In fact, the object of the President is to make his treaty a screen to his real object. It is the traditionary policy of the United States that no alliance be made with foreign Powers, and if President Taft openly and honestly should propose an alliance with England, he would be flung out of doors. To avoid this, he has projected his arbitration treaty—a cunning expedient, which, however, is easily seen through."

The President, observes this writer, would thus lead up to his darling object, the dream of Alexander and Napoleon, who tried to realize it by "wading through slaughter." Taft would attain the supreme control of the world by following the flight of the dove of peace. The dark and Machiavellian schemes of our President are thus laid bare by this Bismarckian journalist:

"An Anglo-American alliance, including probably other Powers, under the mask of an arbitration treaty, would plainly pave the way for an Anglo-Saxon supremacy over the whole world. From many utterances of the American press we gather that England and America are proposing to project a united-world policy, and to enforce the decisions of their arbitration tribunal by the force of their united fleets. We Germans will have nothing to do with this, and our course is the safest. Yet let us say once for all: the sooner this farce is ended the better. The report of the Senate Committee is, we hope, the first step toward such a consummation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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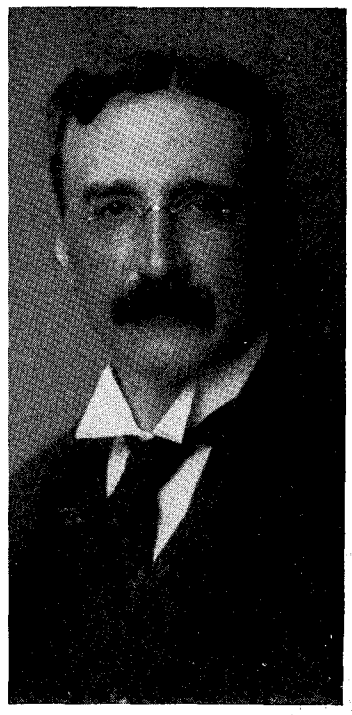
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE WILL AS A CHEMICAL PRODUCT

THAT what we call "will" in the lower animals is nothing but a phenomenon similar to the sunflower's turning toward the light, is the belief of Prof. Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute. He first stated this belief in 1888 and has written concerning it at various times since. In *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August) appears his lecture on "The Significance of Tropisms for Psychology," delivered before the International Psychological Congress at Geneva, Switzerland. Tropisms are the properties of organisms by which they move in certain directions under the influence of some natural agent or force such as light, electricity, or gravitation. Loeb thinks that, in the last analysis, all the movements of the lower animals are due to tropisms, and that these act through chemical influence on the bodily cells. Most creatures are built symmetrically; that is, they have two exactly similar sides. They are chemically as well as structurally similar, Professor Loeb thinks; hence, when stimulated more on one side than another they tend to turn until the stimulation is the same on both sides. This is what heads a butterfly into the light or a tadpole toward the pole of an electric current. The "desire of the moth for the star" is a purely poetical concept; there is really no desire or other feeling about it; merely chemical and physical forces. This is Loeb's theory. The lecture has some very interesting points. For instance, Loeb has been able to create sensitiveness to light, or "heliotropism," in creatures naturally devoid of it. He says:



PROF. JACQUES LOEB.

Who holds that what we call "will" in the lower animals is a mere chemical or physical phenomenon, like the sunflower's turning toward the light.

"Many animals show no heliotropism at all; many show only a slight reaction, while others show it to as pronounced a degree as do the winged aphids. The problem therefore presented itself of making artificially heliotropic those animals which show no positive heliotropism. Such attempts give us a broad insight into the mechanism of acts of will. If small crustaceans of a fresh-water pond or lake are taken with a plankton net at noontime or in the afternoon and placed in an aquarium which is illuminated from one side only, it is generally found that these animals move about in the vessel pretty much at random and distribute themselves irregularly. Some seem to go more toward the lighted side, others in the opposite direction, and the majority perhaps pay no attention to the light.

"This condition changes instantly if we add to the water some acid, preferably carbonic acid, which easily penetrates the cells. This is done by slowly adding . . . water charged with carbon dioxid. If the correct amount of carbonic acid is added, all the individuals become actively positively heliotropic in a few moments and they move in as straight a line as the primitiveness of their swimming movements permits, toward the source of light, and remain there closely crowded together on the lighted side of the vessel. If the vessel is turned around 180°, they go directly back again to the lighted side of the vessel. Every other acid acts like carbonic acid and alcohol acts in the same manner, only more feebly and much more slowly. Animals which were previously indifferent to light become, under carbonic-acid treatment, complete slaves of the light."

The acid, the writer thinks, acts as a chemical sensitizer. Again, discussing sensitiveness to an electric current, or "galvanotropism," he asserts that its existence absolutely negatives the ordinary idea of natural selection—the theory that animals possess only traits selected for their advantage by a long process of "survival of the fittest," through ages. Here is a marked trait possest by animals who encounter an electric current for the first time, and none of whose ancestors can have met with one. We read:

"Galvanotropism is . . . purely a laboratory product. With the exception of a few individuals, which have in recent years fallen into the hands of physiologists who happened to be working on galvanotropism, no animal has ever had the chance to come under the influence of an electric current. And yet galvanotropism is a remarkably common reaction among animals. A more direct contradiction of the view that the reactions of animals are determined by their needs or by natural selection could hardly be found."

Facts such as those of which this lecture treats, may possibly, Dr. Loeb thinks, have practical significance, as well as interest for the theoretical biologist or psychologist. He says:

"If we can call forth in an animal otherwise indifferent to light by means of an acid a heliotropism which drives it irresistibly into a flame; if the same thing can be brought about by means of a secretion of the reproductive glands; then we have given, I believe, a group of facts, within which the analogies necessary for psychiatry can be experimentally called forth and investigated.

"These experiments may also attain a similar value for ethics. The highest manifestation of ethics, namely, the condition that human beings could be willing to sacrifice their lives for an idea, is comprehensible neither from the utilitarian standpoint nor from that of the categorical imperative. In this case also it might possibly be that under the influence of certain ideas chemical changes, for instance, internal secretions within the body, might be produced which increase the sensitiveness to certain stimuli to such an unusual degree that such people become slaves to certain stimuli just as the copepods become slaves to the light. To-day, since Pawlow and his pupils have succeeded in causing the secretion of saliva in the dog by means of optic and acoustic signals, it no longer seems to us so strange that what the philosopher terms an 'idea' is a process which can cause chemical activity in the body."

In line with this chemical theory of life which seems to make the brain superfluous comes a report from Germany of a dog which actually lives, eats, and barks with no cerebrum at all. A writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, August 19) notes that such experiments with the higher animals have been heretofore unsuccessful, owing largely to defective technic. But:

"At the Verein für innere Medizin und Kinderheilkunde of Berlin, Rothman exhibited a dog without a cerebrum which had survived first partial and then complete removal of the hemispheres since February, 1907. At that time the left hemisphere was removed, and about two years later its fellow. The animal was not a mere automaton, but presented the appearance of a normal dog, eating and running about. For a short time all functions were suspended, but it soon learned to walk, swallow, and lap milk. It can neither see, hear, nor smell in the full sense of the words, but is capable of sensorimotor acts, such as acoustic reflexes and snuffling. . . . There is marked defect in localizing all kinds of sensations—pain, pressure, touch, etc. A unique phenomenon appears to be spontaneous fits of rage, attended by baying. These are spoken of as impulsive, but they can also be induced by touching the animal. They can be arrested by gently scratching the animal's head, and they show a tendency to become less marked with time. This phenomenon may show that the irrational and purposeless barking of dogs, especially at night, is wholly unconnected with cerebration and is a mere low-level reflex."

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LIFE FROM ANOTHER'S BLOOD

THE TRANSFUSION of blood, experimented upon with various degrees of success since the seventeenth century, is now a recognized surgical procedure. It has been described recently in these columns how this has been made possible by the method of a French surgeon, Dr. Alexis Carrel, who has devised a way of connecting the blood-vessels of two persons by stitching, in such a way that the blood passes naturally from one to the other without clotting. In *The Scientific American* (New York, August 5), Geneviève Grandcourt tells of this method and of a no less successful one developed by an American surgeon, Dr. Crile, of Cleveland. We read:

"The principle of the Carrel method consists in 'everting' (turning out) the cut lips of the vessels in such a way that when the openings of the two are brought together, their linings touch. Needle and thread is then drawn through *sterilized vaseline*, passed through the outer and upper edge of the artery in its entire thickness, and brought out through the inner and upper surface of the vein. Two similar stitches are made in the blood-vessels, in all instances leaving about four inches of thread uncut after tying, to serve as a handle for the assistant surgeon to tilt the blood-vessels in order to join them end to end. . . . . .

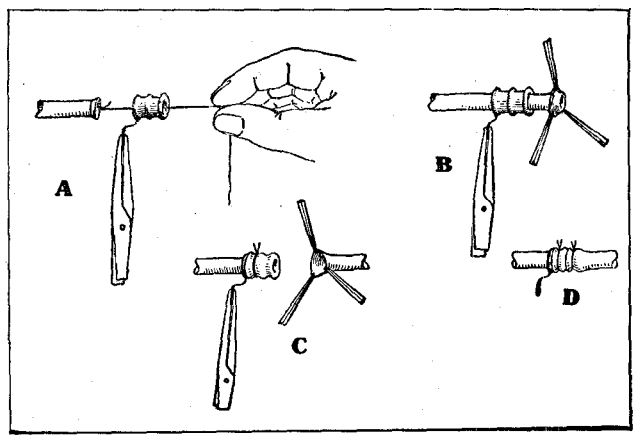
"Before Carrel's success, Crile was studying to develop transfusion along mechanical lines. . . . The instrument he has evolved is a cannula or ring-with-handle, and is so tiny as scarcely to slip over the point of a pencil.

"The Crile method is to draw the vein *through* the ring and cuff its edge back *on* the ring; there it is fastened into that one of the two grooves on the ring which happens to be nearest to the handle. The artery is then drawn *over* the vein so its inner surface touches the cuff, and is fastened into the remaining groove. The linings of the two blood-vessels thus meet as in the Carrel suture."

What are the conditions under which transfusion of blood becomes desirable or even imperative? The writer specifies a few, as follows:

"The heart requires a certain volume of fluid (blood) in the vessels in order to have enough to pump on. So, in severe hemorrhage, temporary relief is given by filling up the vessels with salt water (saline solution, infusion, as it is called). The salt water can not replace the blood, but it gives the heart something with which to pump, and so tides the body over the emergency. After a time, the salt water leaves the body through the kidneys, and the patient is as badly off as before. This is not the case with transfused blood; that stays in the vessels.

"There is another condition known as 'shock,' in which, altho the blood stays in the vessels, the heart has just as much difficulty

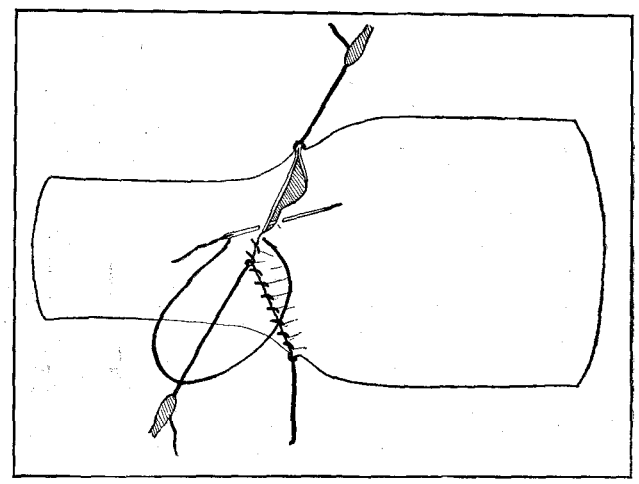


THE CRILE METHOD.

A, Vein being drawn through ring. *B*, Cuffing vein over ring, showing hemostats. *C*, Vein tied in groove next handle of ring; artery in position to be drawn over vein. *D*, Complete joining of artery and vein.

to pump as tho there had been a bad hemorrhage. The reason is because, in shock, the injury to the nervous system causes a paralysis of the nerves known as vasomotor. The result of this paralysis is that the blood-pressure disappears just as tho a severe hemorrhage had removed the blood, and Crile has shown that, also for this condition, transfusion is the best remedy we have.

"A man may be so injured by machinery as to require an immediate operation, but he has lost so much blood that his remaining strength may give way; transfusion rectifies the condition by supplying a sufficient quantity of red blood-cells



From Crile's "Hemorrhage and Transfusion," published by Appleton & Co.

THE CARREL METHOD OF JOINING ARTERY AND VEIN.

Showing over-and-over stitches.

to combine with the oxygen of the air and give back the oxygen to the tissues. Crile says that recovery from hemorrhage is largely a problem in mechanics, as adrenalin has been added to the circulation even after death, and the heart action substituted by manual pressure—and blood-pressure thus made to rise. We all know when a man is poisoned by gas that the red coloring matter (three hundred times as greedy of carbon monoxid as of oxygen) has been displaced. Thus the blood is destroyed, and new blood, through transfusion, furnishes a certain corrective, if not delayed too long."

What blood may be used for this purpose? In the seventeenth century the blood of animals was recommended, being regarded as purer than man's, but it was soon found that when the bloods of different species are mixt in this way, the subject rarely lives more than six days. It is now known that a destructive process called hemolysis, in which the blood-cells are broken up, takes place under these conditions. This may occur even when human blood is used. To resume our quotation:

"Modern transfusion shows that while the blood of one healthy person does not poison the blood of another healthy person, the blood may acquire such power through certain diseases, since the disease may act in such manner as to change it. In this case, too, there is a dissolving of the cells by blood which, tho apparently normal, in reality is not. If the sick man's blood has this property of dissolving (hemolyzing) the blood-cells of the giver, the new blood will do him no good, as it will be destroyed as rapidly as it is transfused. If by an oversight the blood of the giver has this property, the transfusion will be even more dangerous, as the new blood will destroy that already present in the patient's vessels. By testing the two bloods against each other, this danger may be avoided.

"Another peculiar property of the blood is what is called agglutination, known only since 1900. When the bloods of two different persons are mixt, they often have the effect of making the blood-cells clump together in tight little masses. Landsteiner showed that all human beings fall into four sharply defined classes in this regard. . . . When the blood of persons belonging to any one class is mixt with the blood of a person belonging to any of the other three classes, agglutination occurs; but this is avoided if the blood-test shows that the giver and receiver of the blood belong to the same class. This is a hereditary quality. . . . . .

"Medical opinion is that performing the agglutination-test for transfusion may, in many cases, make all the difference between a transfusion that is successful and one that means merely a waste of human blood.

"Formerly, the patient often became worse after the operation; indiscriminately taking blood from any one willing to give

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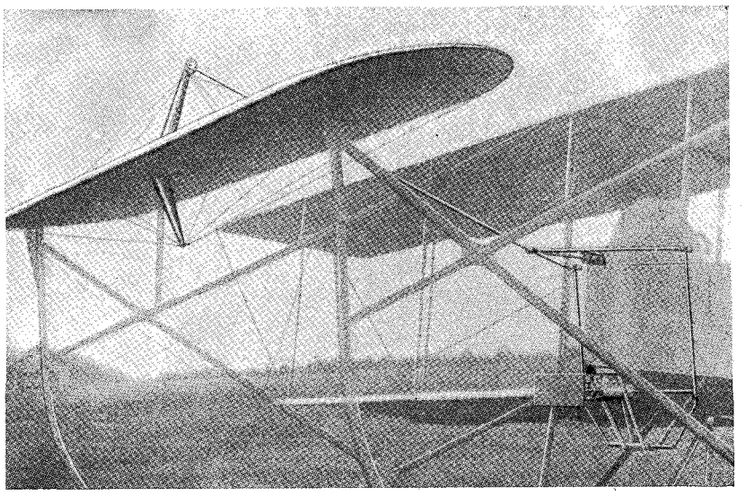
it was a contributing cause. Now, when members of the family are rejected, for the reasons outlined, advertisements are put in the newspapers; fifteen to twenty respondents, at that, often being rejected as unfit to serve, and the one selected whose blood has the least, or no, toxic action. The person who gives his blood must be strong enough to lose it, and he must have no blood-disease; by which it would appear that even selling one's blood is not by any means as easy as might be supposed. . . . . .

"Dr. Crile says that he meets with the warmest enthusiasm in asking relatives to make this sacrifice, while Dr. Carrel describes the moral exaltation of a young man who gave his blood to his aged father. It would thus seem that the victory registered over the material is as blood-stirring as the surgical triumph of transfusion itself.

"Not that the operation is any longer dangerous. Professional donors of blood have been known to return to hospitals two and three times to repeat the experience; they are often in condition to work the next day. The ordeal is painless. About half an hour beforehand, each patient is given a hypodermic injection of morphin. Local anesthesia is used, a small cut being made over the vessels."



FARMAN BIPLANE EQUIPPED WITH THE DOUTRE BALANCER.

AN AUTOMATIC SAFETY DEVICE FOR AEROPLANES

IN THE YEARS 1909 and 1910, there were 148 aviation accidents, of which 43 were due to bad construction, 42 to mistakes in steering, 29 to atmospheric perturbations, and 34 to imprudence on the part of pilots or spectators or to unknown causes. Faults of construction we may expect to be rapidly eliminated as the stresses to which the various parts of an aeroplane are subjected become better known; public opinion and common sense will doubtless put an end, in large part, to accidents due to mere recklessness. There remain to be eliminated mistakes in steering and the effects of sudden atmospheric changes, before aviation can be pronounced absolutely safe. This, it is hoped, will be accomplished by the new automatic balancer just invented by Doutre, in France, about which the daily press have recently had much to say. We translate below portions of a descriptive illustrated article on the new device, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 12) by A. Troller. Says this writer:

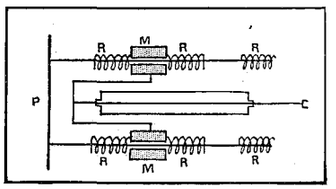


DIAGRAM OF BALANCER.

P, Movable palette; *M M*, movable weights; *R R*, balance springs; in the center, the auxiliary motor.

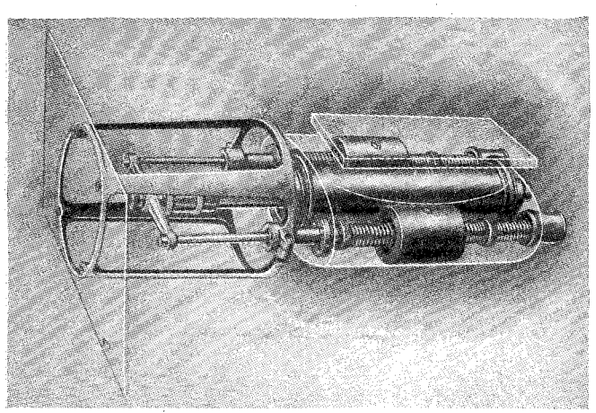
"In perfectly calm air, or what is the same thing for an aeroplane, in air having uniform and invariable speed, a well-balanced machine, with a motor of practically constant power, will follow a trajectory that is exactly horizontal. To steer it is easy; the pilot has to think only of his starting and landing; most often his flight consists of alternate ascents and descents. At the same time he is subject to oscillations of divers kinds—of pitching about a transverse axis; of rolling about a longitudinal axis. If, for any reason, either of these movements becomes excessive, balance is compromised and the machine is in danger.

"Among the numerous inventors who are thinking of the aviator's safety, many have stated the problem in terms that have led them to grave errors of principle: they have set out to assure the aeroplane, no matter what the agitation of the air, a perfectly horizontal course and a motion devoid of rolling and pitching. With this in view have been conceived various mechanisms with gyroscopes or clockwork, which have all failed completely. It is easy to see why; to make the trajectory of an aeroplane perfectly invariable is to condemn it to fatal catastrophe. . . . The aeroplane, that it may not be upset by the aerial waves, should let itself in some degree be borne by them, and then break through them at a favorable moment, as the life-boat stems the ocean wave.

"This is why the pilot must yield in a measure to the movements of rolling and pitching; hence the incessant manipulation of the rudders for steering and balancing. . . . These impose on the pilots a task whose difficulty constitutes the chief danger of aviation. . . . . .

"This has led Mr. Doutre [to invent] an automatic balancer, which frees the pilot completely from all care for his longitudinal stability. The device, tested recently at Villacoublay before a military commission, on a Farman biplane, gave complete satisfaction and proved a valuable aid that will reduce to a remarkable degree the difficulties and dangers of aeroplane pilots.

"The Doutre device is very simple; it is in principle an auxiliary motor, which, on the indications of a combined wind-gage and speedometer, controls mechanically the movements of the balancing-rudder."



DOUTRE BALANCER.

The palette is shown in front as if transparent. In the rear the movable weights and their springs are seen through their case; also the auxiliary motor.

According to Doutre, the only forces violent enough to necessitate the intervention of the balancer, are, first, those that slow up the aeroplane, such as failure of the motor, which suddenly lessens the sustaining force; and, secondly, shocks due to sudden alterations of speed or upward or downward gusts of wind. The Doutre balancer takes care of these automatically. We read:

"It is composed, as we have said above, of a combined wind-gage and speedometer. The wind-gage is a palette *P* against which the wind presses, balanced by springs *R*. . . . When the wind has a velocity equal to or greater than that necessary to keep the aeroplane up, the pressure on the palette keeps it back against stops, which position corresponds to the normal position of the balancing-rudder. When the relative wind becomes insufficient, the pressure lessens and the palette is pushed out

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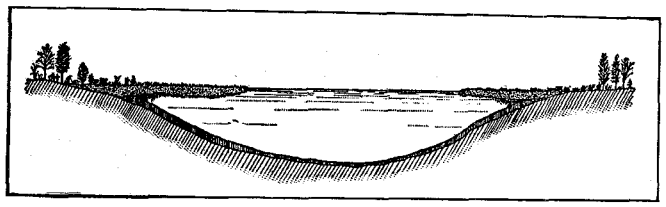
by the springs, its successive positions corresponding to positions that should be taken by the balancing-rudder in each case.

"The speedometer consists essentially of two small weights, *M*, each movable on a horizontal rod, so that they are free to move whenever the aeroplane speeds up or slows up. These



HOW THE FLOATING ISLANDS FORM.

Cross-section of a lake showing a mat of vegetation growing out from both sides. A rise in water level might break off this shelf, and thus form a floating island.

are balanced by springs so that when the aeroplane merely tips their weight will not cause them to move.

"These two devices, the palette and the movable weights, give instantaneous and independent indications whose resultant is transmitted to the comprest-air auxiliary motor and thus cause movements of the balancing-rudder in the proper direction and of the proper intensity. . . . . .

"The Doutre balancer substitutes for the slow and uncertain reflexes of the pilot the delicate and prompt action of a device that is at once sensitive and strong and that knows neither fatigue nor distraction.

"It remains for the pilot to take care of transverse stability (altho Doutre is perfecting an automatic balancer for this also) and direction.

"The Doutre device is thus an improvement of great importance: by diminishing the insecurity of aerial locomotion, it will make it accessible to a large number of amateurs who have hitherto been restrained by the excessive risks. In this way it will prepare for industrial aviation a period of great prosperity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DESTRUCTIVE VIBRATIONS

A VIOLIN note may detonate an explosive, or, if long continued, may weaken steel or disintegrate stone, we are told by a *Scientific American* writer. He does not go so far as the apologist who elucidated the miracle at Jericho by explaining that the vibrations of Joshua's trumpets disintegrated the walls and made them fall down, but his reasoning is along the same line. Musical vibrations are capable of marvelous things. He writes:

"Experiments were made in England to show that a beautiful wave structure can be imparted to the surface of mercury by the vibrations of a tuning-fork, and that even the surface of solid lead which has been subjected to similar vibrations possesses a structure resembling that of a vibrating surface of mercury. . . . . .

"Iodid of nitrogen, a black powder, is one of the most dangerous of all explosives. When dry, the slightest touch will often cause it to explode with great violence.

"There appears to be a certain rate of vibration which this compound can not resist. In experiments to determine the cause of its extreme explosiveness, some damp iodide of nitrogen was rubbed on the strings of a bass viol. It is known that the strings of such an instrument will vibrate when those of a similar instrument, having an equal tension, are played upon.

"In the present case, after the explosive had become thoroughly dry upon the strings, another bass viol was brought near and its strings were sounded. At a certain note the iodide of nitrogen on the prepared instrument exploded.

"It was found that the explosion occurred only when a rate of vibration of 60 per second was communicated to the prepared strings. Vibration of the G string caused an explosion, while that of the E string had no effect.

"The question is often asked, What force least expected does the greatest damage to buildings? One architect's answer to this question may be a surprize to those who do not understand that it is the regularity of vibration that makes it powerful.

"'I venture to say,' remarked this architect, 'that you would never suspect that violin-playing would injure the walls of a building. Yet it certainly does. There have been instances when the walls of stone and brick structures have been seriously damaged by the vibrations of a violin. These cases are, of course, unusual, but the facts are established.

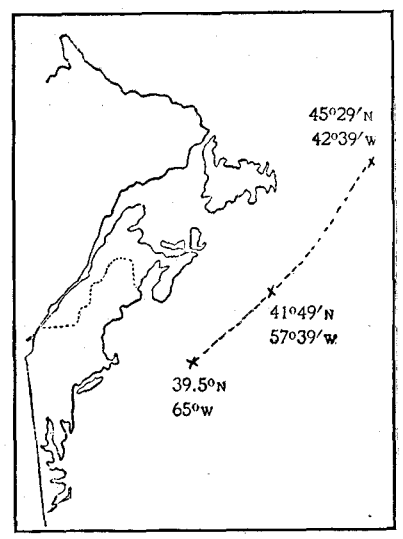
"'The vibrations of a violin are really serious in their unseen, unbounded force, and when they come with regularity, they exercise an influence upon structures of brick, iron, or stone. It follows, of course, that there must have been continuous playing for years to cause the loosening of masonry or to make iron brittle, but it will do so in time.'"

FLOATING ISLANDS

IF THE WRITER of a modern adventure-story should cause his hero to take refuge on a floating island one hundred feet square, on which were growing trees thirty feet high, and should then relate that the island traveled a thousand miles out to sea, we may imagine the celerity with which the insulted publisher's reader would return the manuscript. Yet an island answering precisely this description floated a thousand miles in the Atlantic less than twenty years ago, and smaller floating islands are not uncommon in lakes. The basis of such an island is decaying vegetable matter, on which first mosses secure a foothold and then water-loving plants and shrubs. Rushes and grasses begin the work by pushing their way out into the water from shore, and the shelf thus formed is detached usually by a rise of water. This information is given by Sidney Powers in an article contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, September). Mr. Powers writes further:

"In case the pond is small and nearly circular, the mat may surround it. If the water in the pond is raised, at the time when all but the center of the pond is overgrown, an atoll or ring-shaped island may be formed. For the persistence of this atoll the water must remain at its high level and the atoll must become anchored.

"Finally, let us suppose that the vegetation completely covered the lake before the water rose. There is sufficient elasticity in such a mat to permit it to rise slightly with a rise in the water level. The mat, however, is not sufficiently elastic to permit its center to rise more than a few feet, if the sides remain attached, and consequently it may disappear with unusually high water. In order for it to reappear either the water must go down or some agency must push the center up higher. This agency is marsh gas. This gas, with its light specific gravity, could exert such a force on the center of the mat that it would be buoyed up. In order for the gas to act in such a manner, it must be present in large quantities and must not escape until that mat has reached the surface. When the gas escapes, the mat will again disappear. This alternate appearance and disappearance of the mat makes it a periodic island. A true periodic island would not be attached to the sides. Such islands are rare, and conclusive evidence is lacking to show that they are not attached.



THE COURSE OF AN ISLAND SEEN FLOATING IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IN 1892.

"The various ways in which floating islands, floating atolls, and periodic islands may originate are as follows: . . .

"1. The coming together of floating vegetable masses. This hypothesis demands sufficient floating material upon which there is plant life of a suitable kind, or upon which plant life may start. There must also be some favorable agency to collect this material. In a large lake where high waves could break off pieces of sphagnum from the shore, the waves might collect the pieces so as to form a

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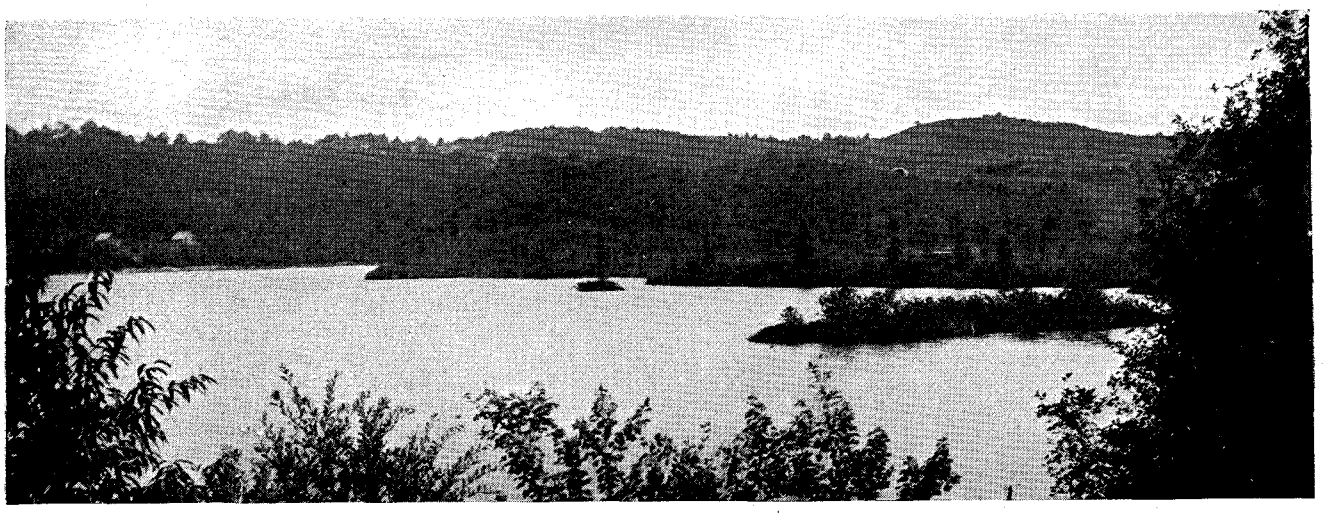


THE FLOATING ISLANDS OF SADAWGA LAKE, IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

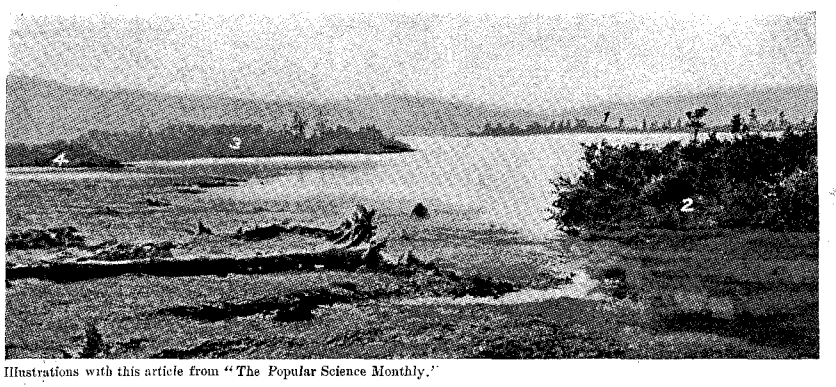
Two floating islands are shown in the center, and behind them is the main floating island, from which they have become detached.

floating island. In small lakes, cat's-tails or other rushes form a favorable place for such material to lodge.

"2. The action of waves beating against a mat of vegetation may, by their force, break off large islands. This could happen only in the case of a large body of water and would probably account for the origin of the floating island mentioned in the introduction which was seen in the Atlantic Ocean in 1892. When first noticed in July, in latitude 39.5° N., longitude 65° W., the island was about 9,000 square feet in extent, with trees thirty feet in height upon it, which made it visible for seven miles. It had apparently become detached from the coast of this country and been carried out to sea by the Gulf Stream. It was again seen in September, in latitude 45° 29′ N., longitude 42° 39′ W., after it had passed through a severe storm. By this time it must have traveled over 1,000 nautical miles, and it may have eventually arrived at the coast of Europe.

"3. The raising of the water level separates mats from the shore, as previously explained. An interesting case under this heading is that in which there are two kinds of peat in an overflowed bog. If the peat is arranged in layers, the bottom layer being heavy, since it is formed by the decomposition of woody material, may separate from the top layer which is light on account of its sphagnum content. In this circumstance the bottom layer remains in its former position, the upper layer breaking away to form a floating island.

"4. The action of ice in the northern climates sometimes separates masses of vegetation from the shore."



Illustrations with this article from "The Popular Science Monthly."

ANOTHER VIEW OF SADAWGA LAKE.

Showing the main floating island (1) and three smaller floating islands which have been broken off from it and have drifted ashore.

The case of periodic islands is an interesting one, as the appearance and disappearance of these is occasionally chronicled by the papers as an unsolved mystery. As explained above, such islands may rise without the formation of gas, but gas usually escapes from them after they have risen, irrespective of the force causing them to rise. The writer tells us:

"Periodic islands usually rise in spring and sink in fall. owing to the activity of gas-producing organisms in warm water. Some periodic islands have been reported which rose for only a few days.

"Because of the short time which most of these islands have been known, it has been impossible to study them. Attention is now being given to one in this country, and it is to be hoped that through its study valuable information will be obtained regarding this type of island."

CURATIVE VIRTUES OF VEGETABLES

WITHOUT ACKNOWLEDGING that he is in any sense a vegetarian, a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (July 8) asserts that the therapeutic and dietetic uses of vegetables have been, by no means, left to be discovered by modern faddists. Cato, he says, regarded cabbage as the sovran'st thing on earth for every ailment and hurt, from a fever to a fracture. At the present day the banana and the potato are held in high repute by some physicians in the treatment of rheumatism; the latter vegetable has, moreover, been raised by a French physician to the rank of a specific for diabetes. Moreover:

"A larger field for the therapeutic action of vegetables is reported to have lately been opened up in France. In this, as far as we can make out, each vegetable is credited with a specific therapeutic action. The carrot, for instance, seems to hold a large place in the system, as to it is attributed the property of curing bilious attacks. Vegetables, it is said, act not only on the functions of the body, but on the temper and character, and even on domestic conditions. Thus, if a man is afflicted with a troublesome mother-in-law, the treatment is to send her to Vichy and feed her on carrots. But we seem to remember a proverb to the effect that it is easy to lead a certain animal to the water, but not so easy to make it drink. A plate of spinach is an excellent remedy for a too dictatorial character; it will also mitigate too aggressive amorous proclivities. But the system goes even beyond this. Artistic taste and sentimental feeling may be cultivated, and, as it were, grown, by eating French beans. The potato helps to maintain the mental equilibrium. It may therefore be prescribed to enthusiasts of all kinds. The remedy, however, must not be abused, as too much potato—and this we can well believe—causes in the patient the development of a desire to do nothing.

"This action might, however, have a distinct advantage in the case of too ardent reformers. Lord Melbourne, whenever it was suggested to him that something in the British constitution, or in the general scheme of things, needed mending, used to ask, 'Can't you leave it alone?' This attitude does not tend to progress, but it is often expedient. For instance, massive doses of potato might perhaps be useful in preventing a politician in a hurry from pushing through a far-reaching measure without adequate discussion."

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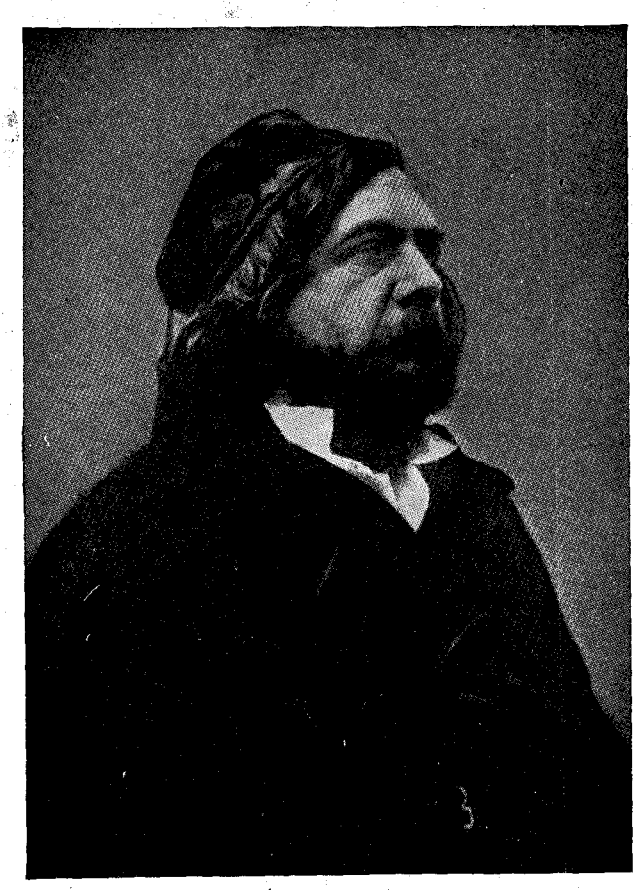
LETTERS AND ART

THE POET OF THE RED WAISTCOAT

DO YOU READ the dictionary? is the question Théophile Gautier once put to a young poet. And he justified the question by asserting that the dictionary "is the most fruitful and interesting of books." Gautier himself read it to the best of purposes, and while he first gained notoriety by his waistcoat of lurid hue, his more enduring fame "rests largely



THÉOPHILE GAUTIER,

Who predicted that when all his works were forgotten "the memory of the red waistcoat will remain." "That spark will burn when all that concerns us shall long have been lost in the night." August 30 was his centenary, and the garment is still remembered.

on the fact that he did read the dictionary," avers a writer in the New York *Times*, who thus observes the Gautier centenary which fell on August 31. "No author," continues this writer, "has a more unfailing aptness in the choice of words."

Gautier is read in English in his romances, "Capitaine Fracasse," and "Mademoiselle de Maupin." But he was also a poet and a voluminous journalist. His youth fell in with the period of literary revolution of 1830. He was one of the "literary bohemians," but, unlike them, he was at the same time prodigiously industrious. He was the standard-bearer of the French romanticists, and the banner he carried was nothing less than the famous waistcoat that astonished the French capital. Here is the story:

"When the first performance of Victor Hugo's 'Hernani' set all Paris to fighting with fists as well as tongues and pens, it was Gautier who carried the standard of the new order. To break with the classics, to set French literature free from the swaddling-clothes it had worn so long—it was a great cause, and if eccentricity of dress and manner was the creed of the group of young men, it was because they found in such antics an outward and visible form of their belief.

"The red waistcoat of Gautier, worn at that first performance as a warning to the bourgeoisie in the boxes that convention had no charms for the younger group of French writers, became the flag of the literary revolution. Gautier said it was his most enduring monument, and, indeed, the whole incident, absurd as it was, was typical of the intensity and whimsicality that made him the man he was.

"'If the name of Théophile Gautier is mentioned before a philistine,' he said, 'no matter if he has never read two verses or a single line of ours, he will recognize us by the red waistcoat we wore at the first performance of "Hernani" and he will say with the satisfied air of the well informed: "Oh, yes, the young man with the red waistcoat and the long hair." That is the idea of us we leave to the universe. Our poetry, our books, our articles, our journeys, will be forgotten, but the memory of the red waistcoat will remain. That spark will burn when all that concerns us shall long have been lost in the night and we shall be distinguished from our contemporaries whose works were no better than ours and who wore waistcoats of a sober hue.'

"The red waistcoat, it should be added, was by no means alone in its color. There were green trousers and other paraphernalia to go with it. And the waistcoat was not really a waistcoat, but a medieval doublet. Gautier has given a spirited account of his interview with the tailor before the famous 25th of February, 1830, when 'Hernani' first saw the light of day and the romanticists found themselves obliged to break the heads of the bourgeoisie.

"'I wish,' said Gautier to the tailor, 'a waistcoat.'

"The tailor exprest his belief that he could turn out as fine a waistcoat as any in Paris.

"'I wish it to be cut high in the neck,' said Gautier, 'and buttoned behind.'

"'Buttoned behind,' echoed the tailor, stupefied. 'But it is not the fashion.'

"'It will be the fashion when I have worn it,' returned Gautier with dignity.

"'I do not know how to cut it.'

"Gautier explained that he would himself cut the garment and

GAUTIER AND HIS CATS.
From a contemporary cartoon.

leave it only to the tailor to fit it. Of course, if it was not desired to make the waistcoat——

"'Heaven preserve us,' said the tailor; 'if Monsieur wishes such a garment, I will make it. Tho what my profession will say, I dare not think. What shall be the material?'

"Gautier drew from his pocket a bolt of flaming crimson, [illegible]

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he eventually decided against this color, at the tailor's suggestion, on the ground that its flaming color might suggest the days of 1793 and give a political flavor where none was intended. It was permitted, therefore, that a little purple should intrude into the red and the doublet became a sort of magenta.

"On the famous night, Gautier, arrayed in the magenta waistcoat with trousers of a pale sea-green and a coat of black with wide lapels of velvet, a gray cloak lined with green, falling gradually from his shoulders, arrived at the theater. For many months the scandal of his appearance was the byword of the Parisian populace. His hair streamed in long waves on his shoulders. Calm and undisturbed under a battery of opera-glasses, Gautier flew the flag of romanticism in the face of the philistines, the only undisturbed mortal in the theater, and when the famous fight between the followers of the two schools was precipitated before the end of the play he proved himself the terror of all 'bald bourgeoisie' by cracking their heads together. A mighty man was young Gautier."

Gautier's next shock to philistinism was his novel "Mademoiselle de Maupin," which they called "the most immoral book in the world." Of course "it was no such thing" —

"Morality it had none of any sort, good or bad. It was a book of beauty, intended as nothing else. Gautier never could see why the purpose of the sculptor and the painter, to produce beauty regardless of morality or immorality, should not apply to the writer.

"The preface to 'Mademoiselle de Maupin,' which attacked all the standards of the philistines, was more resented than the book itself. It was written in exactly the spirit of the magenta doublet. It shouted defiance. Therein a moral and upright young man soundly belabored all morality, and perhaps this was the worst point about it to the eye of his enemies. When a roué opposes convention he may be discounted, but when an entirely decent person does the same thing the affair becomes serious—he may make converts.

"Years afterward M. Feydeau said he saw an old acquaintance of Gautier shaking his fist behind the author's back in a pastry shop. Another gentleman, who disliked the new point of view, went so far as to suggest that criminal prosecution would be in order. Balzac, however, recognizing the genius of the thing, sent for Gautier and gave him work, and thus began the long drudgery that lasted all his life.

"The book was the expression of that youthful exuberance which distinguished the bohemian group. Gautier never wrote another like it—not that he ever repented. His whimsicality thereafter took a different form of expression, altho the morbid appeared here and there in his work as long as he held his pen.

"Morbid is perhaps an unfortunate word. Gautier was too large and human to be that in the sense that his friend Baudelaire was morbid. None the less his fancy dwelt on mummies revivified, on orgies of the past civilization, on curious, musty subjects.

"In his masterpiece, 'Capitaine Fracasse,' there is none of that. Nowhere in literature is there a more delightful book—and if this is said out of the warmth of long affection for the poverty-stricken baron in his crumbling castle, for the jolly troupe of traveling Thespians, for the brigand, for the cat, and above all, for the entrancing child *Chiquita*, whose simple principle was to kill anybody she did not like, it is still not a very uncritical judgment. 'Capitaine Fracasse' is a great book among great books, and the spirit of the seventeenth century has not been better caught, even in 'Esmond.' . . . . . .

"Gautier was never a member of the Academy, altho he forgot his hatred of convention enough to desire it. He had, at first, too wild a reputation for eccentricity, but there seems little doubt that this final honor would have been his had he lived a little longer, or had the last years of his life not been spent in a time of war. . . . . .

"The war with Germany came at the critical moment, he lost the honor, he saw his beloved Paris laid waste by the enemy, his savings of so many years of drudgery vanished in the general upheaval, and in 1872 he died, before any of these evils had been thoroughly set right."

BRINGING ART TO "THE PEOPLE" OF DETROIT

IT IS PROBABLE that art hasn't yet been indicted "in restraint of trade," but something of that sort of culpability turned up in Detroit recently. The director of the art museum, Mr. A. H. Griffith, has for seventeen years been giving popular Sunday-afternoon talks on art subjects, and the interest has developed to such an extent that a report of "hundreds turned away" is no uncommon occurrence. His addresses have often taken a practical turn in dealing with the subject of home decoration, the selection of pictures, rugs, bric-à-brac, wall-papers, and furniture; at the same time seeking to discourage the buying of chromos, "loud" wall-papers, and garish rugs. The story is told by Miss Minnie Gage in *Art and Progress* (September) that one day Mr. Griffith was passing a furniture store when he noticed some rugs that bore the designs of dogs and peacocks, and here he thought was just the thing he could tell the people not to buy. He went in and offered to pay for the use of them for photographing to illustrate a lecture. But the dealer refused, saying "I will sell them to you, but I will not loan them. You have already hurt my trade enough. I have no longer any call for these things and can not get rid of them."

A WINTER-DAY CROWD BEFORE THE DETROIT ART MUSEUM.

They are waiting for the doors to open to admit them to a Sunday afternoon lecture on the fine arts given by the Director of the Museum.

Mr. Griffith, says the writer, has since the beginning of his lectures given courses of twenty-five every winter. The auditorium of the museum seats one thousand persons, yet "every Sunday an average of fifteen hundred are turned away." We read further:

"The success of these lectures is largely due to the lecturer, whose aim from the first has been to reach 'the man in the street,' to create a general interest in art, and to educate the public taste.

"In order to attract the public and to grip the attention of his audience, Mr. Griffith makes his talks replete with 'human interest.' For instance, when lecturing on a great painter, he does not dwell on his 'technic'; in describing his paintings he does not employ terms meaningless to the average listener; he pictures the time in which the artist lived and the conditions under which he worked; he tells about his loves and friendships and the influences that shaped his art, all the intimate things that he can discover about the artist's life which help to make of the man of genius a real flesh-and-blood person with whose hopes and fears, joys and sorrows every one in the audience can sympathize. And, when this sympathy is established, he points out with the aid of stereopticon slides the beauties of the artist's works. In this way they are indelibly imprest upon the minds of his audience, who are immensely entertained and incidentally acquire considerable information.

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"The charm of these Sunday-afternoon lectures lies in their freshness and vivacity and the effect of spontaneity which may be partly accounted for by Mr. Griffith's vivid imagination and his intuitive faculty of selecting those subjects and incidents that appeal to the popular fancy. A factor no less important, however, is his almost inexhaustible fund of information and personal experiences which lend infinite variety. For many years Mr. Griffith has been a 'genteel tramp,' as he expresses it, having traveled in almost every country in the world. In every land that he has visited he has made a study of the native art of the people."

Mr. Griffith does not confine his talks to art in the narrowest sense. "Many take the form of travelogs, but the preponderating idea is always the art of the people."

WHY THE KAISER BANS THE DRAMA

WILLIAM II. has turned his back on the drama, announcing that "in future no dramatic production will be financed by any Hohenzollern." He goes beyond this, in prohibiting the members of the Imperial family from associating themselves officially with the stage in the future. Since this imperial ruler gives commands without reasons, speculation naturally has been rife over the origin of this step. Mindful that he is always the "father" of his people, it is not unnatural that some have believed that a member of the royal family has been playing with the theater and burnt his fingers. The dramatic critic of *The Westminster Gazette* (London), is, however, inclined to think that the Emperor's action is "based on the fact that he believes the drama will be a serious enemy to society and the state." This is because to-day the German drama is the most keenly intellectual drama in Europe; and opens its doors "to any real thinker anxious to use drama, the most effective of all vehicles, for the dissemination of his ideas." The writer proceeds:

"It might be said that the Kaiser is foolish, that he ought, in his own interest, to try to capture the theater, and that he should increase subventions, municipal, royal, and imperial, within the Empire. Probably he is wise, and is aware that the theater's powers, while enormous for giving effective currency to new thoughts, is of little value in assisting to support accepted ideas. Indeed, from his point of view, drama is terribly strong as a foe and very weak as a friend. In my belief—and perhaps in his—the actual effect on the ideas of the world and conduct of human beings contained in it, of 'The Doll's House' has been greater than that of the whole Shakespearian drama. Convincing the convinced is like slaying the dead, or perhaps I ought to use the Shakespeare simile and say, like gilding refined gold. The proposition may seem a little startling. Yet it must be recollected that while the observant have noted the immediate ill-effects of plays of the 'Jack Sheppard,' 'Sweeney Tod,' 'George Barnwell,' and 'Dick Turpin' type, while the evil result of the licentious authorized entertainments of London is obvious, there is rarely any evidence of good coming from orthodox drama. How well I remember hearing, during the trial of one very sordid divorce case, the evidence that the guilty parties—'lovers' would be a flattering term—on the evening of the elopement went to see 'Quo Vadis.'"

One can easily believe, admits this critic, that "a fairly intelligent person to whom ideas of good were novel, might be beneficially influenced by seeing such ideas exhibited in action on the stage; but the broad fact is that as a rule the conventionally moral plays merely assert to the audience ideas with which in theory they all agree," and the result is nil. But—

"Put new ideas repugnant to the bulk of the audience into a play and you promptly cause thought and dissension; they awaken people and are never forgotten by many of those who have squabbled over them. But, of course, you must recollect that it is risky to put new wine into old bottles; to introduce novel ideas into dramas antique in fashion. The new drama does not demand a new stage or wholly new technic, but it must give a freedom in method to its workers that was denied in the time when I first began to write about the theater, and Sardou was accepted as a dramatist.

"So, perhaps, the Kaiser is right in trying to snub the drama, which can and will do so much more to harm than to help the ideas of empire and life for which he has striven, for in the end drama will throw off its present conventional ideas about military glory and the like. . . . . .

"In Germany, altho desperate and partly successful efforts are made to stifle thought, or rather to throttle those who seek to utter thoughts subversive of the present system of tyranny, the theater has already played a valuable part in the dissemination of ideas. Indeed, ever since the production of Ludwig Fulda's play founded on the story of the King and the fraudulent tailors, some of the German dramatists have used their great weapon in one form or another as a means of attack on the Empire of blood and iron that causes huge mischief to the Germans and their neighbors. If I were a despot I should coax the drama and chain the drama, and would support lavishly the theater so long as it preached conventional views of royalty, loyalty, patriotism, religion, and morality, and have a censorship of fiercest vigor at the same time and permit no evasions by means of semi-private performances. And, of course, I should fail, fail utterly in the long run, since it is as difficult to chain thought as to carry water in a sieve. The Hohenzollerns may wisely indicate their wrath with drama by refusing to finance plays or to be associated officially with a form of art capable of spreading in an effective manner ideas destructive of the existing system."

SHAKESPEARE INVADING JAPAN

GERMANY'S claims to Shakespeare have long been familiar. She has not only adopted, annotated, and produced his plays, but has even calmly appropriated him, on the ground that she understands him better. Japan, too, is now coming forward with the same claim, and she bases it upon very reasonable grounds. If it is true that among English-speaking people indifference to Shakespeare is growing wider and wider, yet his immortality is still safe. Not only do the Japanese think that there is room "for a new interpretation from their Japanese minds," says Mr. Yone Noguchi in the London *Graphic;* but "some of them dare to say that we Japanese are more filled than the present Europeans on the point of similarity with the general spirit of Shakespeare's age, without an understanding of which, in fact, nobody would be able to interpret him." Mr. Noguchi is well known as an Anglicized Japanese poet, and these facts he gives us of another Anglicization of Japan are full of curious interest. We read:

"The Elizabethan age is often compared with our Momoyama age, and, still later, with the Genroku age, when the pride of the Renascence was encouraged, and an age wonderful, rich, gay, and, on the other hand, dashing and adventurous, was created. It was in our Genroku age that a pessimistic youth like *Hamlet*, tired of life's battle, began to appear as the production of the period. Indeed, it was the most interesting time in Japan, when medievalism, despotic and hard, began to give way to an age more democratic and free. When we see that there is so much difference between the real spirit of such an age and that of present Europe, we can not help thinking we are not yet far off from the spirit of the former; as the world knows, it is only fifty years since we shook off our feudalism to enter into the age of rejuvenation of New Japan; and the color and atmosphere of the *samurai* age still linger in our minds. If we can say that the plays of Shakespeare, for instance, 'Othello,' 'Hamlet' perhaps, and 'Timon,' too, were more or less an exposition of the *morale* and spirit of the feudal age, there is much reason for such an assumption that we Japanese may be better qualified for their interpretation. What I mean here is that we, too, altho we are rather late, wish to claim Shakespeare in some respects as if he were our own production."

The Japanese, early in their study of Western literature, came to see "the unreliability of opinion of the so-called Shakespearean scholars," as Mr. Noguchi puts it; and so they made bold "to start our own study from the Japanese way . . . the only way for us Japanese to serve the art or literature of the

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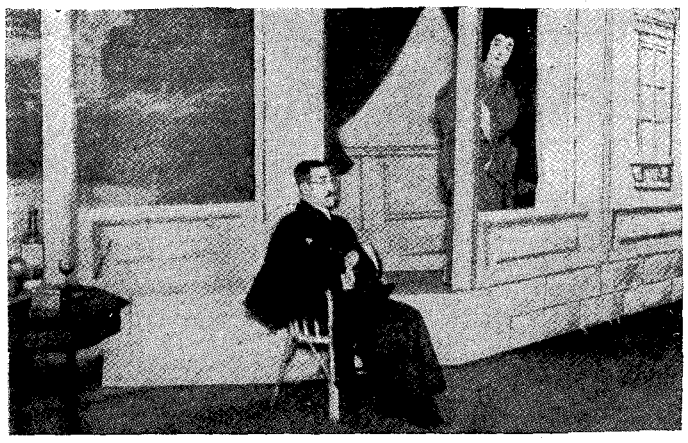
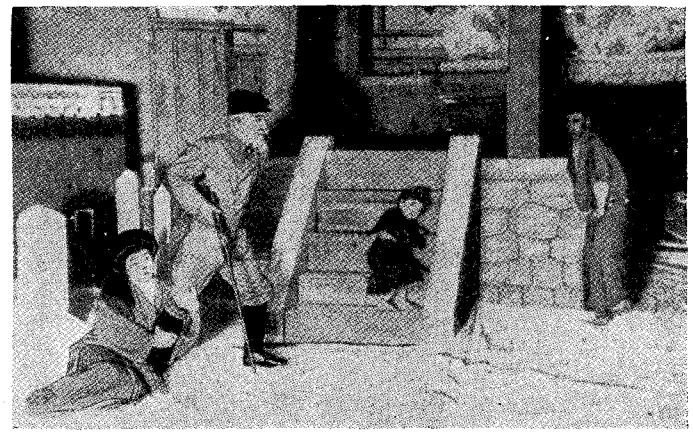


VISCOUNT HOZUMI (TIMON AND HIS WIFE).



YUKIYE IN THE BELL-TOWER IMPLORING FORGIVENESS.

HOW SHAKESPEARE IS MODERNIZED INTO JAPANESE MELODRAMA.

A Japanese adaptation of "Timon of Athens" to modern conditions of life, not even omitting the Western gun and whisky bottle.

world." Mr. Noguchi thus reviews the progress of the development of Shakespearian study in Japan:

"It is an old story that Shakespeare was first introduced into Japan with the court scene of 'The Merchant of Venice,' in writing as well as on the stage, under the title of 'The Law Suit with Human Flesh as a Pledge,' and his advance, like that of any other great thing, was slow but steady. We owe much to Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi, Dean of the Waseda College of Literature, for his tireless Shakespearian propaganda of more than twenty years; his complete translation of 'Hamlet' was recently published with success. As President of the Dramatic Association (Bungei Kyokai), he is going, so I am told, to stage the whole play of 'Hamlet' some time this summer, mainly using the student-actors of his own training; it was in some sort under his management that a greater part of 'Hamlet' was most successfully played some years ago, with Dr. Doi in the title-rôle. Of him I wrote then: 'It seemed to me that he had a certain reflection of Sothern of the American stage in his attitude and pose; however, his face was more like Bernhardt's. And, as a whole, he suggested Rostand's *L'Aiglon* rather than *Hamlet*.' Before Mr. Doi, it was Kawakami, husband of Sada Yacco, who Japanized 'Hamlet' for his stage, and played it through Japan. When I saw it in 1905 at Kobe, I remember it made a pretty good impression on me. And also it was by him that 'Othello' was first introduced into Japan. 'The Merchant of Venice,' particularly its court scene, is most familiar to the Japanese theatergoers; it was Sadanji Ichikawa who represented it best in 1909. The book publishers, on the other hand, are also not slow with Shakespeare matters. Some ten volumes of translations of Shakespeare are already issued by the Teikoku Tosho Kwaisha alone."

Other Japanese actors "adapt" Shakespearian plays "to make them more eligible for the common theatergoers." The writer describes "Timon of Athens" thus transformed into "The Sound of the Bell":

"The first scene opens in the garden of *Viscount Hozumi*, the Japanese *Timon*, where flattering friends—like *Lucius*, *Lucullus*, and *Sempronius* in the original—many geishas and servants gather round the *Viscount; Ventidius* appears here as *Baron Takemura*, the father of *Yukiye*, the wife of *Viscount Hozumi*, who will be the chief factor in the ruining of the *Viscount*. Before the scene closes *Yukiye* is seen taken away by her father by force from her husband's house. The second scene is the Central Station, where *Viscount Hozumi* is seen as a shoeblack, and *Fusaye*, his little daughter, as a flower-girl; and here *Yukiye* meets her former husband after many years. When she makes herself known to *Fusaye*, her deserted daughter, the latter is forbidden even to touch her by the terribly impoverished *Viscount*, who has already grown to hate all human kind and love. The third scene is the bell-tower, where *Viscount Hozumi*, as its keeper, and his daughter live; it is snowing fast when *Yukiye* comes to see her daughter, and, if possible, the *Viscount*, to lay her sorrow and repentance again before him. He curses, reviles, slanders, and decries her in the wildest language; he is pretty well represented as one who, as in the original, 'alive, all living men did hate,' and bade them pass by and even to curse if they wished, but not to stay their gait. It is dramatic when *Yukiye*, now mad, runs up to the tower after every hope has gone, rings the bell and, with the last peal, kills herself. The title of the play, 'The Sound of the Bell,' is quite suggestive, at least to the Japanese mind; and it carries a full meaning. As an acting play, this Japanese adaptation may be better than the original; when I see its success, I think many other plays of Shakespeare await the hands of our adaptors."

ANOTHER LITERARY EXILE

AN ADDITION is made to the number of literary expatriates that might have passed unnoticed had she not given us so elaborate a valedictory. Mrs. Anne Warner French goes to join the Americans who live in Europe but publish here; because, she is reported to say, "this country is really very young and very crude." The odd thing is that Mrs. French was herself once accused of crudeness by Miss Agnes Repplier after she had published "Seeing Europe with Uncle John." *Uncle John* and the author went to Rouen and made great merriment over the story of Joan of Arc, whose memorials there are open to tourist inspection. On the basis of good or bad taste Miss Repplier thought that a parallel case would be a European visitor who might, in Washington, "go into fits of laughter over the assassination of Lincoln." The New York *Evening Post* makes this reply to the departing novelist:

"To be given up as hopelessly crude is not agreeable, particularly when the individual who is discouraged over us is one of ourselves. But the case, as the author of 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary' puts it, is conclusive. It is difficult, she points out, for Americans, especially women, to feel what her work means to her and to respect it. All that they do, apparently, is to buy and read it. In England, on the contrary, girls are trained as their brothers are, and take an active part in social, political, and economic affairs. Then they are so considerate. They never think of disturbing the American authoress, now, alas, expatriated, but go to visit her only when they are invited, and are not hurt if they are not often invited. The unsympathetic reader may be inclined to suggest that these two indictments do not hang together. May not the hordes of uninvited American girls which apparently disturb the placidity of the author's abode be that very evidence of appreciation of her work which she fails to find among her countrywomen? There are one or two more counts against them, however, that can not be disposed of so easily. Whenever she goes to London, her time is delightfully planned out for her, and she is entertained by people who can talk most interestingly on a variety of subjects, never personalities. Such refinement of literary atmosphere it would be hypocritical to pretend we have in America. The author has indeed but one course open to her —to go to London, continuing, of course, to publish her books here."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

AN EXAMPLE OF CHURCH UNION

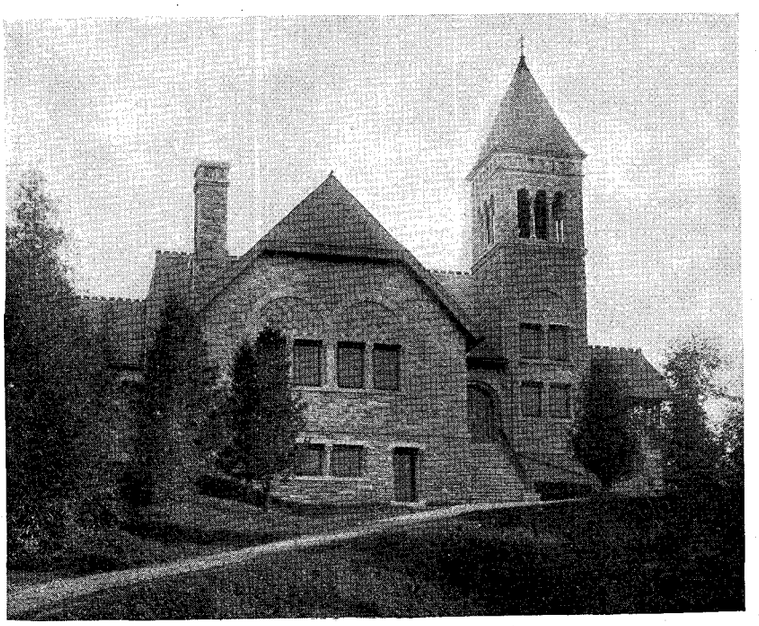
FIRE SOLVED the problem of Protestant church unity in a Vermont village. Tho Proctor, in Rutland County, had an edifice that served for a Sunday-school, there was no Protestant church in 1889. Then the Sunday-school building burned down, and the question of rebuilding arose. Methodists and Congregationalists predominated, but counsel prevailed against the erection of churches for each of these bodies, and a joint enterprise was undertaken. Its history is given in *Leslie's Weekly:*

"There is a modern church edifice, built of marble, valued at $45,000, including a beautiful parish house. The church policy is independent and undenominational. The financial organization is an incorporated body, whose membership includes some who are not members of the church. The regular business of the society is done through a board of six stewards, perpetuating a title and an office peculiar to Methodism. Thus there is a perfect blending of Methodist and Congregational methods in the governing board.

"Proctor is a cosmopolitan village, and there is, in consequence, a gathering of nationalities like that in Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost.

"These people come from the uttermost parts of the earth, and that they are influenced by this model church is seen in the fact that in the membership are to be found English, Welsh, Manxmen, Hungarians, Swedes, Germans, Spanish, Italians, and Finnish, besides native-born Americans. Yet they live together in unity. The Sunday-school enrolls some Poles besides those nationalities already mentioned; and the parish includes, with this heterogeneous aggregation, Norwegians, Bohemians, and doubtless other nationalities.

"Sectism, denominationalism, and creeds do not bother this church. They are so inextricably mingled that party names have disappeared from their vocabulary. In the membership of the church are to be found those who were trained in other churches, such as Baptist, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Reformed Church of Hungary, Congregationalist, Disciple, Universalist, and Methodist; and, without doubt, other churches are represented. Yet there has never been any friction between these various elements, and there is none to-day."



THE UNION CHURCH AT PROCTOR, VT.

Here denominational lines vanish and people of many races join in a common worship.

The Proctor church began its career with a Methodist minister, and his successor was furnished by the same denomination. But after that followed Congregationalists. If Proctor should ever seek a new man, there is no reason why he might not be a Baptist, but:

"It is quite apparent that the pastor of such a church could not, in the nature of the case, be one whose ambition would be to build up a sect rather than to evangelize a community. The pastoral relation is indefinite. It may be terminated by either party giving the other three months' notice, and it is significant that in every case thus far the initiative was taken by the pastor himself.

"The division of the benevolences of the church is made according to an annual scheme. There is a Woman's Home Missionary Society, a Brotherhood, a Young Men's Bible Club, a Girls' Aid Society, all contributing to the benevolences of the church in its various channels. In the public services some form of liturgy is occasionally used by the present pastor; various social organizations have their place; lectures, suppers, entertainments are supplied. A monthly calendar is published. The church is out of debt. It is a live church, with a live pastor at the head of it—Rev. Frederick W. Raymond—and as an example of an intelligent, satisfactory, Biblical union church, the Proctor church can not be excelled, if it can be duplicated."

PROTESTANTISM IN BELGIUM

THE BELGIAN Christian Missionary Church has a brief history of seventy years, but its activities have been considerable, and the story of its growth is of interest alike to its friends and its critics. The Rev. Adam J. Loeppert gives, in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), an account of its progress from the single station and one evangelist, with which it started, to the present-day census of 35 pastors, 21 evangelists and colporteurs, 42 congregations, and 94 preaching-stations, with 11,100 members, all, he says, "converts from Roman Catholicism."

The field where this church is most successful is the coal-mining district south of Mons, called the "Borinage," with a population of 150,000. There are eight churches belonging to this branch of Protestantism and about an equal number of state-subsidized Protestant churches. We read:

"The Belgian Missionary Church believes in open-air work, many of their operations in evangelistic enterprises and benevolent undertakings having been started through open-air meetings. It is reported that during the synod at Quaregnou, on the night of the first day, the business of the day being over, the members of the synod scattered about in the villages of the district and held open-air meetings. Nine different meetings were held simultaneously, in which the gospel was preached to crowds of people. Such meetings, especially gospel song-services on the street with spirited singing, are great attractions to the Belgian people. At the open-air meetings they begin singing with all their hearts, and it is a means of soon gathering together a crowd composed chiefly of Catholics, who listen patiently and attentively.

"A great deal of work of this character is being done by the so-called 'City and Country Mission,' under the efficient leadership of Pastor Laan, with headquarters at Brussels. This work is supported by Hollanders, but is rather loosely connected with the National Church of Belgium. The motto of this Mission is significant, 'Flemish people must be reached through the Flemish.'

"This latest synod was opened with a sermon by Pasteur Borel Brun. Baron P. Prissi was elected as president. Each year a

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special message is sent from the synod to the churches. This year it was decided to remind all the members of their duty as individuals, and the necessity of actively supporting the efforts of evangelization by means of mission services. An important question, which was considerably discust, was that of the Kongo. It is worthy of note that a Kongo Missionary Society has been founded, and that in this effort the Belgian Protestant Free and State Churches have joined hands. During the past year about 1,800 francs were collected in the churches for the Kongo Mission, this being given to the Baptist Missionary Society to help pay the salary of a missionary, Mr. Lambotte, who went to the Kongo from Belgium. Groups of 'Friends of the Mission' have been formed in many of the Churches."

The funds for expenses of this church are entirely provided by free-will offerings. Further:

"Not only do their current expenses demand large funds, but they are constantly planning for new enterprises. Next to evangelistic work in Belgium, and the mission work on the Kongo, the synod dealt with such important questions as raising a special fund for aged ministers, evangelists, colporteurs, etc., of the Belgium Missionary Church; also for employing competent Protestant nurses. It appears that, up to now, there have been no Protestant nurses, and Protestant sick people have been nursed by Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity. They have discriminated against patients whom they discovered to be Protestants. A Protestant Institution of Christian Nurses has been formed to provide the churches with Protestant nurses."

The National Church of Belgium, here also referred to, is a Protestant body of 300,000 souls. By its latest statistics, it is said to have contributed 250,000 francs for charitable purposes and for foreign and home missionary work. It is partly supported by a state subsidy and has been growing successfully through evangelistic efforts in Renaix, Grammont, Curtrai, and Menin.

A CALL TO A NEW CRUSADE

DISTRUST and apprehension of the Senate's future dealing with the arbitration treaties is exprest in Church circles. In some notable cases well-known voices are raised calling the churches to take an active part in urging the full ratification of Mr. Taft's proposals by the Senate. Dr. Henry Van Dyke is one of these. *The Continent* (Chicago) is convinced that "if the church—not by bloodless resolving in ecclesiastical assemblies, but by live and unresting agitation of public sentiment—should seriously undertake to force the ratification of the peace pacts unamended, the Senate would ratify them early in its next session and without any abatement of their meaning." This journal is practically of the opinion that the success of the treaties in the Senate "now chiefly depends on whether the church will definitely demand" that their original value be not impaired. The best the Senate will do voluntarily, it declares, "is to ratify them in a perfunctory way after unfriendly amendment has robbed them of their unique advance-step character as humanity's first unqualified international pledges not to go to war." What shall the churches do? it asks, debating the question in this way:

"Undeniably it is grave business for the church to consider taking hold of a matter so intimately connected with affairs of the state. The prejudice on the side of the state against Church interference and the prejudice on the side of the Church against invading non-spiritual territory are wise and in their essence must not be violated.

"Before the Church leaps into this arbitration cause, then, it must look to see if there is involved in the issue a spiritual ideal genuinely within its own province and therefore legitimately open to a religious as distinguished from a political crusade. For the Church must not become chargeable with playing politics.

"Furthermore, to make the movement safe for the Church—constructive and not destructive—the spiritual ideal which it follows must be made so clear and held so high that no considerable proportion of honest Christians can dispute the call and challenge of it.

"A church at odds within itself would be in no position to preach peace and harmony to the nations.

"The easy, unanalytic way of defining the religious element in the modern peace movement is to appeal to Jesus Christ as the 'Prince of Peace.' And that no doubt is the watchword which, clear, ringing and mightily expressive, is most potent to enlist the masses. Being, moreover, a true watchword, it is worthy of use.

"Yet it does not reveal the heart of the matter. Jesus is not only for peace; he also sends a sword through the earth, as he himself said. His spirit is a spirit stern to war against all unrighteousness.

"There have been righteous wars in the world. Doubtless there remain righteous wars yet to be fought. Any human struggle is righteous if it upholds truth and justice against falsehood and oppression. The world is not wrong in giving martyrs' honors to men who have fought and died to establish liberty in the earth."

If there were pending an arbitration treaty which proposed to compromise with sin and cease all warfare against wickedness, *The Continent* observes, the Prince of Peace would be against it. But the existing case is vastly different:

"By all the circumstances attaching to them, the treaties now pending and proposed are treaties not for the compounding of right and wrong, but for the adjustment of possible conflicting interests between honorable neighbors.

"And the opposition to them, when the husks of purely technical objections are swept away, consists not in the fear of compromising with wrong, but in the dread of losing some privilege or prerogative which the nation by main strength could hold under sheer dogged refusal to discuss the propriety of it, but which, if judicially examined, might not commend itself to an equitable view of the other interests affected.

"The backbone of antipathy to unlimited arbitration among enlightened nations is in fact simply another manifestation of the most pervasive of all human failings—selfishness. It is a nationalistic phase of the universal phenomenon of 'looking every man on his own things and not also on the things of others.'

"*Because Jesus Christ is eternally and omnipotently against selfishness, he must appear on the side of the arbitration ideal as the treaties of 1911 embody it. His second great commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' stands for nations as for citizens.*

"The nation which loves its neighbor will wish the neighbor's interests in any question of temporary misunderstanding justly judged by those able to view its claims without bias or predilection. It will not insist on its own opinion regardless.

"There is where arbitration fits closest to Christianity."

Reason without doubt exists, concludes *The Continent*, for action by the Church—"strong crusading action." For:

"It is a reason spiritual—within the Church's province; a reason popular—satisfying to the public mind; a reason philosophical—justifying itself to reflective analysis.

"There stands, therefore, in the way of action only the other contingency alluded to above—whether the Church is prepared to move in the matter heartily and solidly without materially dividing its own counsels. A negative answer here would not mean that Christian influence in the matter must be abandoned, but only that it is impracticable to wield upon it the weight of corporate church influence.

"But such impossibility does not yet appear. On the contrary, there are the strongest grounds for thinking that at the united call of its responsible leaders the Church in America is ready to work for peace with a unity and intensity which it has scarcely shown heretofore.

"Let the leaders set the call ringing and see whether there is not an immediate and immense response.

"The opportunity of the Federal Council of Churches in these circumstances is particularly momentous.

"To save the treaties, therefore, as the permanent guaranties of peace intended by their authors, there must come some vast outburst of popular insistency that will constrain the Senators to substitute for their own pleasure the manifest will of the people.

"And there is but one force in the nation capable of organizing that popular demand universally enough to make it overwhelming. Especially is there but one force capable of giving to the demand the heat of moral passion that will melt down all obstacles."

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THE CHURCH WEIGHTED BY GOLD

ST. PAUL'S exhortation to "lay aside every weight," and especially any that "easily beset," might be used as a text by Mr. Israel Zangwill in a new book in which he declares that the churches are suffering from too much money. Every new church starts out with a fresh truth, which in time grows old and loses its revivifying force. The church must keep on, however, for by this time it has become weighted down with property, of which it is the custodian, so it gradually turns from being an advocate of new truth to a guardian of old dogma, old rights, and old forms. When this time comes, it should be ended by the state, Mr. Zangwill thinks. This celebrated Hebrew novelist quotes Ibsen to the effect that "the life of a normally constituted truth is twenty years at the outside, and aged truths are apt to be shockingly thin." So, he argues, "the danger which threatens all churches—the danger of having to buy their ministers—is raised to infinity if the money is thus to be tied up by the dead hand of the past." A premium is "placed upon infidelity and mustiness," he adds in his latest work, "Italian Fantasies," which, so far as it touches upon subjects of faith, emphasizes the ethical value of Christianity.

This view of the desirability of new truth seems, since the days of Hare, Maurice, French, and Kingsley, says *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), to have lost its hold on Churchmen, who tend to insist more and more on old dogma. But Mr. Zangwill accounts for this by pointing out that "there is no church or religious body in the world which is not weighted with pecuniary substance," and that "the continuity of policy which the church applauds becomes a mere continuity of property if progress is to be thus penalized." Hence his remedy of winding up every church after three generations. He thus elucidates the time limit:

"The first generation of a church, or a heresy—the terms are synonymous, for every church starts as a heresy—is full to the brim of vitality, fire, revolt, sincerity, spirituality, self-sacrifice. It is a generation in love, a generation exalted and enkindled by the new truth, a generation that will count life and lucre equally base beside the spreading of the new fire. The second generation has witnessed the fervor of its fathers, it has been nourished in the warmth of the doctrine, its education is imprinted with the true fiery stamp. It is still near the Holy Ghost. In the third generation the waves radiated from the primal fire have cooled in their passage through time; the original momentum tends to be exhausted. Now is the period of the smug Pharisees profiting by the martyrdoms of their ancestors, babbling rhetorically—between two pleasures—of their fidelity to the faith of their fathers. If the third generation of a church can get through with fair spiritual success it is often because of a revival of persecution. But the third generation is absolutely the limit of the spiritual stirring. In the fourth generation you shall ever find the young people sly skeptics or sullen rebels, and the *Vicar of Bray* coming in for high preferment. Here, then, is the limitation dictated by human nature. The life of a church should be wound up by the state. The birth of a heresy must be free to all, and should be registered like the birth of a child. It would expose its adherents to no disadvantages, either religious or political. But after three generations it must be wound up."

Children would still be able to continue the faith of their fathers so long as it was a matter of conviction and not of compulsion, because:

"It should be perfectly open for the church to reconstitute itself immediately, but it should do this under a new name. If it started again afresh, the compulsory winding up would have acted as a species of persecution and thoroughly revitalized the contents of the particular *credo*. The third generation would have strained every sinew to realize their faith and bring it home to the young and fourth generation. The latter, ere reestablishing the church, would have rediscovered its truth, and thereby given it fresh momentum to carry it through another three generations."

By terminating the right to property Mr. Zangwill believes that the churches would be saved from asphyxiation, because so long as any institution possesses funds there will never be any lack of persons to administer them. The rock on which the churches are built is a gold reef. On this lasting foundation they stand jealously guarded by creeds until all thought is excluded, but those who sunder thought and action dismember God and deny the eternal unity of things. And yet, he continues:

"With such a marvelous machinery at hand for the Church Universal of the future, so democratic, so cosmopolitan, so free from sex injustice, it seems a thousand pities that there is nothing to be done with it but to scrap it. Surely it should be adapted and brought into harmony with the modern mind."

Mankind, he declares, wants for its salvation a new faith, a burning conviction of the need of a new heaven and a new earth. He is not yet ready to offer it; it is enough for him to diagnose the spiritual conditions which call for it. Signs of this condition are pointed out by Mr. William Poel in *The Christian Commonwealth*, and in stating them he applauds Mr. Zangwill for bringing into the controversies of the present day "a mind fresh in ideas." He writes:

"A few weeks ago the Diocesan Conference at Lambeth recorded its distrust of those critics who, 'while holding office in the Church of Christ, propound views inconsistent with the doctrine laid down in the creeds of the Church.' And even the Archbishop of Canterbury, in supporting the motion, said that 'if there was one thing the Church of England stood for and stood by it was that the very center and core of the life of the Church was the very thing they cared about most of all, their reverence for, and belief in, and acceptance of the Holy Scriptures.' In fact, the Archbishop demands that Bible revelation shall preclude all ground for objection or for difference of opinion. But moral truth can not recognize such authority. It is not on earth, it is not in heaven, it can never be. Modernism, therefore, has its case, and, when rightly viewed, has a good case. As human conduct becomes more of a science, as the conscience becomes more acute, there must be a greater readiness to take facts as they stand, and to believe that they are part of a divine order, so that to demand unswerving loyalty to creeds only tends to perplex the minds of the faithful and to confirm the skeptical in their doubting. Besides, to uphold too narrow a doctrine is but to widen the breach between Church and State. *Morals can not be judged by the fervor and strictness of religious observances.* No preaching up of creeds, no forms, nor spiritual experiences can take the place of right conduct. The pharisaic error which allows church-going to pass as evidence of piety allows also the profession of a particular creed and the practise of religious ceremonies to pass as evidence of morality."

NON-CONFORMITY AT OXFORD—Many now living can remember the time when membership in any but the Established Church barred a man from becoming a student at Oxford. But that "home of lost causes" is conspicuous in harboring this one also and, according to *The British Weekly* (London), is "rapidly assuming the religious complexity of the country at large." We read:

"The proportions have been markedly increased by the institution of the Rhodes scholarships. Of this year's Rhodes scholars, at least eight are Baptists, eleven Congregationalists, and twelve Presbyterians. The number of non-Episcopalians at present in residence is not far short of 500; Presbyterians, from 170–180; Congregationalists, from 110–120; Methodists, from 70–80; Baptists, from 45–50; Friends, from 12–16. This total does not include figures for the Women's Colleges, from which another forty or fifty may be added. When we reflect that the Tests Act was repealed barely forty years ago, these figures are striking, and they come as a surprize even to those who know Oxford well. Further, the remarkable development of the Student Christian Movement has profoundly affected the situation. Ten years ago the Oxford branch was small and uninfluential; to-day it is the strongest moral and religious force in the University. In it High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, Free Churchmen meet in living spiritual fellowship and Christian service."

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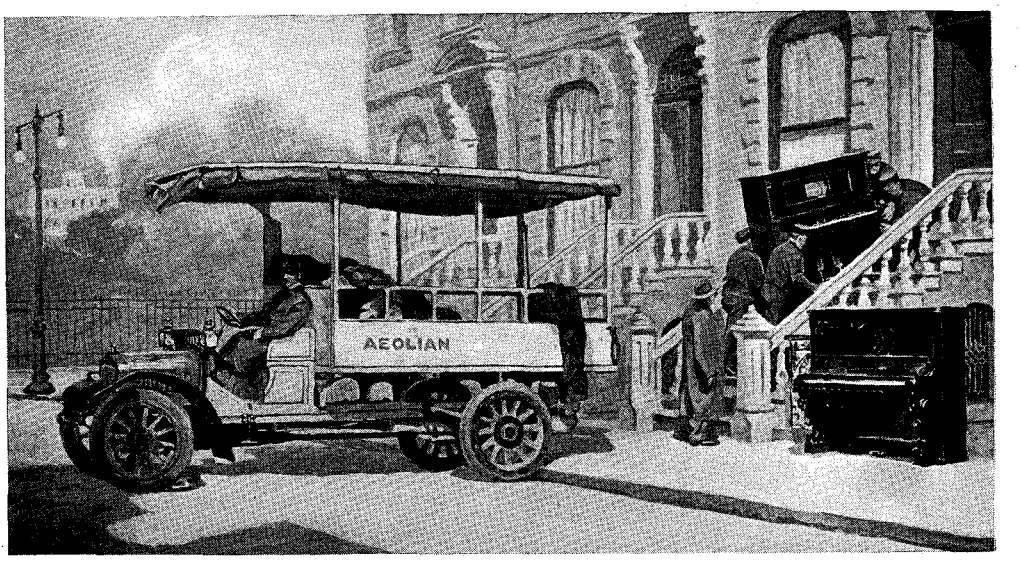

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Supplanting the Piano of older type

The piano has long been the favorite home instrument. In recent years the home has hardly been deemed complete without it.

And yet, splendid instrument though it is, the piano that can be played only by hand is almost always disappointing—it is far too hard to play for many to enjoy it.

All that has made the old piano so popular and *more*—is offered by the modern pianoforte,—the Pianola Piano.

It has the same keys for hand-playing and practice; the same wealth of tone; the same dignified and beautiful appearance.

In addition, it has the wonderful Pianola within its case — the one piano-player which enables *anyone* to play like an artist; which alone has those wonderful devices for expressing art in music—the Metrostyle, Themodist, Graduated Accompaniment and Sustaining Pedal Device.

See NOW about getting a Pianola Piano

The time has come for *you* to notice what is going on all over the world; for you to take steps to introduce music into *your home*.

If you have no piano you certainly want one. To be without is almost a reproach. And surely if you buy one now, you want the latest and best—the Pianola Piano.

If you have a piano of the old type—"the silent piano"—now is the time to relinquish it. Never will it be worth so much in exchange for a Pianola Piano as at this present moment.

The Importance of the Player

When you come to buy the Pianola Piano, however, make sure it is the *Pianola Piano* that you secure, for only in this way can you obtain the advantages of the famous *Pianola*.

No matter how good the *piano* may be, the music will be no better than the *player* contained in the piano makes it. You should consider the piano—but consider *first* the *player-action*, for it is that which either gives you, or fails to give you, the *full enjoyment of the piano's possibilities*.

There is but *one* player action which has received serious musical recognition from the world's master musicians — Paderewski, Strauss, Josef Hofmann, Moszkowski, Rosenthal, Debussy, and three hundred others of the greatest living composers, pianists and teachers. *This player-action is the Pianola.*

There is but one Pianola. It is made only by the Aeolian Company. It may be obtained either as a detachable cabinet piano-player, or in a single case with the piano—in this form known as

THE STEINWAY, WEBER, STECK, WHEELOCK, OR STUYVESANT PIANOLA PIANO

Send for Catalog "B"

Upright Pianola Pianos **$550.** up — Prices slightly higher on the Pacific Coast.

Grand Pianola Pianos **$1500.** up — Moderate monthly payments.

Pianolas, as separate instruments, adaptable to any piano **$250.** up — Allowances on other pianos taken in exchange.

Send for Catalog "B"

Pianola Pianos are sold by the leading music houses in the principal cities throughout the world

The Aeolian Company maintains its own establishment in the following cities:

CHICAGO 202 Michigan Boulevard
ST. LOUIS 1004 Olive Street
CINCINNATI 25 West 4th Street
INDIANAPOLIS 237 N. Pennsylvania St.
DAYTON 131 West 3rd Street
FORT WAYNE Washington Street

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street, New York
Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

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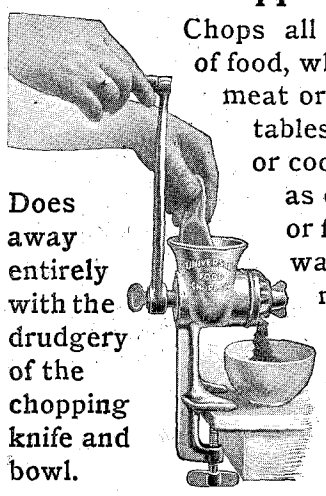
The "Universal" Food Chopper

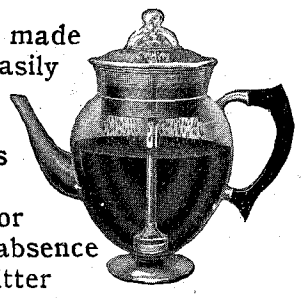


Chops all kinds of food, whether meat or vegetables—raw or cooked—as coarse or fine as wanted—rapidly and easily.

Does away entirely with the drudgery of the chopping knife and bowl.

The "Universal" Coffee Percolater

Excels other ways of making coffee because the percolation is completed before the water boils.



Coffee made in it is easily known by its delicious aroma, fine flavor and the absence of the bitter taste caused by boiling.

If you want to know what perfect coffee is like, try the "Universal."

The "Universal" Bread Maker

Mixes and kneads bread in three minutes. The hands do not touch the dough. Simple, easy, sanitary. Does away with hand kneading. Makes perfect bread.

Price $2.00

Write for our Large Book of Useful Things. Free

Buy of leading dealers everywhere

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK

264 Commercial St., New Britain, Conn.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DR. WILEY'S FIGHTING RECORD

DR. HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY, prime figure in the food and drink controversies now being waged at Washington, began his interesting career as instructor of dead languages in the little town of Purdue, Indiana. From the teaching of Latin and Greek, this "young, earnest fellow" soon shifted to that of science, and became in due time a professor of chemistry in Purdue University. He was then promoted from Purdue in 1883 to take charge of the Chemistry Department at Washington, where he has been quite busy ever since, as his enemies are aware. But if there is one thing in the wide world which does not worry the doctor, says the New York *Evening Post*, it is a good out-and-out, shoulder-to-shoulder scrap. All his life he has been subject to attacks of some sort or other, the first of which, we are informed, took place while engaged in his pedagogical occupation at Purdue. The trustees of that institution did not regard him as sufficiently pious to guide the youth of Indiana, and a "most serious mix-up" occurred. The doctor's side of the case is here told by him:

It was charged before the trustees that I neglected to attend morning prayer, that I rode a bicycle, that I was the pitcher on the student baseball team, and, worse than all, that I even wore a uniform while so engaged. In short, I was irreligious, frivolous, and undignified.

I admitted that every accusation against me was absolutely true. "I have attended morning prayer so often," I told the trustees, "that I know it by heart. It is the same old prayer day after day, and has become so common and mechanical that it does me no good. Let me repeat it," I said, indicating that I was about to begin.

"Hold on," shouted the trustee who had called me a monkey on a cart-wheel. "We have heard the prayer."

"Very well," I replied, "I shall desist. The other matters said of me," I continued, "are here confest. I ride a bicycle, not to be wicked or rakish, but that I may get around easily and comfortably. Sometimes I go long distances, and I have no horse. I play baseball with the students because I like the game and need exercise out of doors. There is no occasion," I said, "to prolong this hearing. I shall end the embarrassment of the honorable trustees, all of whom I hold in high esteem, by resigning."

Whereupon I put my withdrawal from the faculty in writing and left the room. The next morning I received a letter from the secretary informing me that the trustees had declined, by a unanimous vote, to accept my resignation. I had taught for nine years at Purdue University.

In the mean time, I had read at public meetings two papers which were heard by George B. Loring of Massachusetts, commissioner of agriculture under President Chester A. Arthur. At Mr. Loring's request, I became chief of the Bureau of Chemistry."

So Wiley, having learned as a college professor to take what was coming to him, has met each attack thereafter with calmness, even with smiles. Late in the summer of 1908, there were rumors that the reformer's relentless war upon benzoate of soda would result in his removal, but he continued to oppose its use. Then we read:

The National Molasses Refiners' Association sent a petition to Washington on December 19, 1908, asking for Wiley's removal. Nothing came of it. In Congress speeches were made in his defense as to benzoate of soda, and President Roosevelt was attacked for having named the scientific committee which approved the preservative over the chemist's head. That was the beginning of a long fight, in which Wiley did not win. He held his job, tho, and caused many reforms which angered manufacturers and dealers quite as much as a victory against benzoate of soda would have done.

For instance, President Roosevelt repeated all the demands of the rectifiers for a modification of Wiley's scheme for labeling neutral spirits mixt with whisky. Referring at the time to his defeat in the benzoate-of-soda controversy, the doctor remarked that the pure-food movement was a success on the whole.

"Both manufacturers and consumers are realizing that it costs less in the long run to make and eat uncontaminated substances than stuff that has been bolstered up by coloring-matter and preservatives," he said. "Nine-tenths of the manufacturers are now turning out unadulterated products.

"The rest, I am inclined to think, will continue foisting adulterations on the public as long as they are permitted to do so, or as long as the public will buy what they make. After all, when you come right down to facts, there is no particular reason why the spurious preserved products should sell. They are made and sold simply because people can be found to buy them. In a way, then, it is the public's fault. Let consumers positively demand that what they buy shall be pure, and they will get only pure articles.

"As a matter of fact, you don't make anything by buying what isn't pure. On the face of things, it may seem that you do, but analysis disposes of the assumption. Take the case of catsup. You can buy perfectly pure, good catsup for fifteen cents a bottle. You can buy adulterated catsup for ten cents a bottle, but there is twice as much catsup, real catsup, in the pure bottle, so that to get as much in the adulterated article you must pay twenty cents.

"The only reason the manufacturers make spurious foods is that they are avaricious. They can make a few more cents by cheapening their product and using less expensive ingredients. But more and more, I think, they are beginning to appreciate that honesty is the best policy. In other words, the man who turns out food that will stand the test is the man whose products will keep the market longest and increase sales steadily.

(*Continued on page 454*)

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quickly relieves that feeling of exhaustion due to summer heat, overwork or insomnia.

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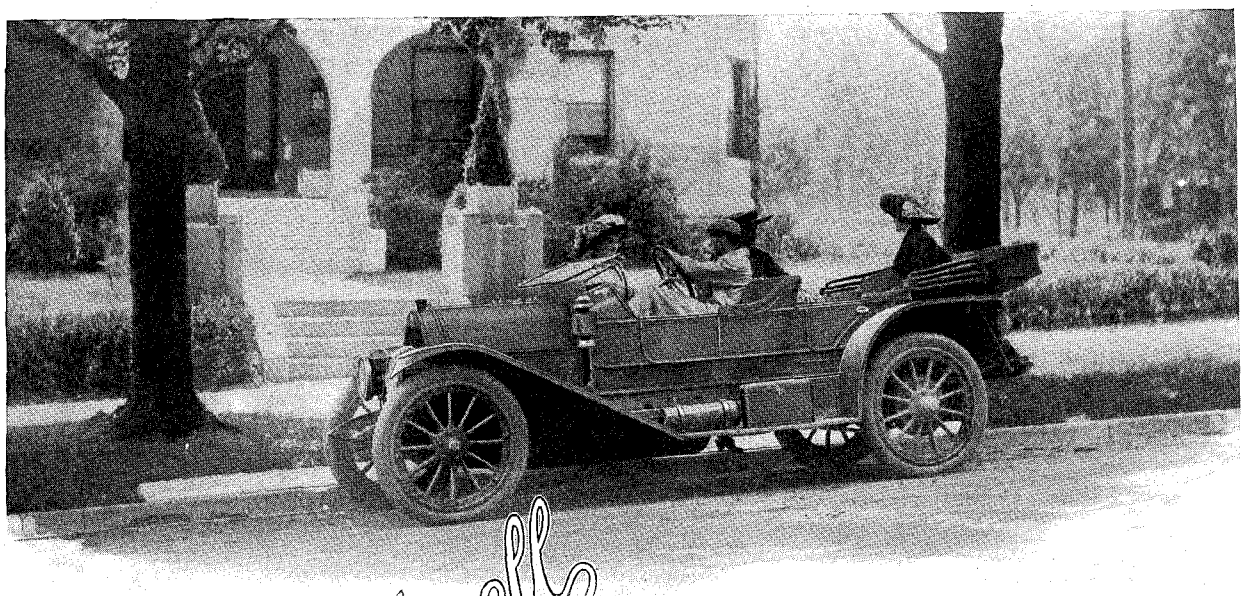

Speedwell

Model 12-H, Special Semi-racer with toy tonneau, 4-passenger, $2700; top and wind-shield extra.

AN estimate of Speedwell excellence depends upon a comparison rather than description.

You must have some form of mental yardstick to judge quality just as you instinctively judge other characteristics.

Base your judgment of the 1912 Speedwell models upon what you know—or can learn—of cars for which much higher prices are asked.

We are not content to have you think that the Speedwell is merely the best car you can buy at its price, because careful comparison must convince you that there is no better car at any price.

If you will carry your investigation to the fullest length possible, analyzing thoroughly each Speedwell claim, you will not need to be told why this car finds its larger proportion of buyers among those best posted upon automobile values.

STANDARD chassis of 123-inch wheelbase, 4-cylinder 50 H. P. motor, 36-inch wheels, in 10 styles of open front and fore-door bodies, at $2500 to $2900. Limousine at $3850. Special Cruiser model of 132-inch wheelbase at $3500.

Catalog and Speedwell monthly magazine sent upon request.

THE SPEEDWELL MOTOR CAR CO.
530 Essex Avenue . . . Dayton, Ohio

How extra strength is built into the frame

The frame is the foundation of the car; and the good automobile engineer endows it with all the strength his ingenuity can devise. Provision must be made not only for the ordinary strains and twistings which the frame must take as a matter of course, but for the unexpected and extraordinary shocks which every car must meet sooner or later.

The assurance of safety and strength begins with the material in the Speedwell frame and the manner of its making. A special carbon steel is used—steel which we have proved, in our own laboratory tests, to have extremely great strength. The frame members are pressed and heat treated to develop strength of the steel to a still higher point. The members are heavier than the usual practice dictates and the channel exceptionally deep.

Integral gussets are provided at the ends of the cross members where the latter join the main channels; and cross members and motor sub-frame are hot riveted to the main frame—which effects a unit so far as strain-resisting power is concerned.

In front, where the frame is narrowed to permit a wide turning range to the steering road wheels, the offsets are widened so that weakness cannot develop.

Over the rear axle the frame is arched, permitting of liberal spring action and at the same time lowering the body of the car without a sacrifice of safe road clearance.

We have gone into these details for the reason that motor car advertisements, as a rule, particularize on practically every feature save the frame—which is one of the most important.

Furthermore, we want to acquaint you with Speedwell methods, and impress upon you the soundness of Speedwell engineering and construction.

Other Speedwell constructional advantages will be cited in future advertisements.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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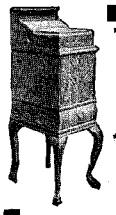
WE have spent thirty-eight years at hose making. We were the first to make guaranteed hose. For the past twelve years we have concentrated on texture, fit and color. The result is a hosiery as soft, fine and stylish as any hose ever made—the lightest weights, if you want them, silky and sheer and smart.
We guarantee six pairs of cotton "Holeproof" to last six months. We even guarantee three pairs of silk "Holeproof" for men and women for three months. But people, today, are buying "Holeproof" for its style.
The genuine "Holeproof" is sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.
FAMOUS
Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Holeproof Hosiery
$1.50 for six pairs, up to $3.00, according to finish and weight. Silk "Holeproof," three pairs, $2.00 for men, $3.00 for women. There are hundreds of imitations. So look for the "Holeproof" trademark and the signature of Carl Freschl, Pres.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Carl Freschl Pres
Holeproof Hosiery Co., 922 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can., Distributors for Canada.
Tampico News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic.
(229)
Are Your Hose Insured?

NATHAN HALE
The Ideal Patriot
By WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE. $1.00
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Ideal Folding Bath Tub
Pat. Pending

For tubless houses, campers, cold water flats, maid's room, use in any room, light, lasts years. Write for low introductory offer.
L. N. Y. BATH MFG. CO., 103 Chambers St., N. Y.

PECORA
RHINOCEROS BRAND
GOLF BALL ENAMEL
A New Ball At Every Tee
As tough as *his* hide!—and as white as snow! Never yellows! Never cracks! Never gets soft or sticky! Waterproof! Weatherproof! Hard, yet elastic! Easily, quickly put on by hand.
Price, 25 cents per can. Enough for 50 new balls. At your dealer's, or give us his name and send 25 cents, and we will send at once.
PECORA PAINT CO., Inc., 4th and Erie Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. *Established 1862*


Your Music
IN AN
AUTOMATIC
Vertical Cabinet

will always be where you can handily get at it. In the Automatic Music Cabinet we apply the Vertical file principle but with several big improvements. Ask your dealer for it, or write us for descriptive booklet. Shipped freight prepaid on approval, with the guarantee that you will be delighted with it or no sale. Also made for disc phonograph records.
THE AUTOMATIC FILE & INDEX CO.
Green Bay, Wis.

(*Continued from page 452*)

"Our great hope lies in the persistent education of the buying public. It can not be emphasized too strongly that the final decision rests with the consumer. If he refuses to buy impure foods, no manufacturer will be willing to lose his money by making stuff that can not be sold. It is the gullible, the ignorant, and the careless who encourage manufacturing of impure food."

One of Wiley's strong points is his ability to tell a good story. Appearing before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in 1906, in behalf of the Pure Food Bill, we are told he said:

"Never drink blended whisky. Always drink it straight, and, if it is too strong, dilute it with good water. The notion that blended whisky is merely a mixture of two or more different kinds is all a mistake. As a matter of fact, blended whisky is simply cheap, bad whisky, doctored up with spirits."

With that he produced an outfit of chemical apparatus, got a bottle of alcohol, burnt sugar, and other stuff, and went to work. In five minutes he had a red liquor ready, and passed it around among the committee members to be tested. They took it, tasted, and smacked their lips.

"It isn't whisky at all," said Wiley. "It is the stuff that is often called whisky. The greater portion of the so-called '14-year-old' whisky is made in less than fourteen minutes by the aid of what is known as 'aging-oil.'"

"Dr. Wiley," said Hepburn, chairman of the committee, "have you a Government license to make whisky?"

"No sir," was the retort. "I don't need it. I didn't make whisky, as I told you."

Another test before a committee of legislators had to do with eggs. The doctor took in a big beaker about three-quarters filled with a ten-per-cent. solution of common table salt. Into the liquid he dropt the eggs. The fresh ones sank to the bottom. The others floated, partially submerged, according to their state of age. The eggs had been labeled to show when they were laid.

So often has the chemist appeared in the rôle of lecturer and promulgator of advice to the public that his utterances would fill a whole row of scrap-books. On one occasion he said he believed that eighty-five per cent. of the whisky sold over bars in this country was adulterated. Reports of his denying the assertion were circulated, presumably by makers of whisky. He promptly denied the denial, repeating that most of the liquor was a compound made of neutral spirit, or alcohol, artificially colored, often flavored with artificial essences, and sometimes mixt with more or less straight whisky to give it flavor.

A bit of advice which he handed out for general consumption a few years ago was that people ought to beware of cracks in dishes at restaurants. Germs lurked in the cracks, said he. There had been a crusade against unhealthful kitchens in the District of Columbia, and the doctor's bureau had investigated. The bacteria discovered in defective chinaware were collected and classified. Incidentally, Wiley learned that most refrigerators were kept dirty, and he proceeded to inform the capital that it

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had a dangerous lot of disease-breeders in its eating-houses.

Not only has he admitted inconsistency about his attitude toward alcoholic beverages, but a story has gone the rounds that a friend found him eating voraciously just after giving advice on the advantage of light feeding. He had issued what he called an ideal bill of fare, as follows:

"Eat one-fourth less in summer than in winter. Banish all alcoholic beverages. Eat largely of cooked fruits and vegetables. Drink nothing below sixty degrees in temperature and drink sparingly. Be careful to seek the society of cheerful friends. Practise moderation in open-air exercises. Don't fret. Don't worry."

This was what his friend found him devouring: "Two large imperial crabs, one large steak and trimmings, a special salad, a few mugs of ale."

The doctor did not deny that the joke was on him.

In a speech before New York advertising men, Wiley furnished a surprize by promising that the diners would find themselves in trouble if they used misleading statements in their "ads" of foodstuffs.

"No advertising is honest," he remarked, "which makes the least misstatement or any misleading statement about the quality or benefits of the goods advertised. Don't make the mistake of believing that you can violate the spirit of the Food and Drugs Law by printing such stuff in newspapers and magazines and evade the consequences. I would not like to see any of you brought up before me in Washington for any such thing, but if you continue to do these things, I will get you, or, rather, the law will."

Then he said that with all reverence he had revised his morning prayer to read:

"Give me this day my daily sins and forgive me my bread as I forgive those who give it to me."

LEE IN ACTION

IF Grant was the victorious leader in the great conflict of fifty years ago, the friends of Lee insist that he was the better general, and all admit that he was a man whose nobility of soul and sweetness of character put him in the first rank of our nation's heroes. Many regret that in these anniversary years we have so few first-hand accounts of the doings and sayings of the great Virginian at the critical moments of his daring campaigns. While lamenting this fact, Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., has, nevertheless, gathered a few pen-portraits of Lee in battle and in council, in the last of a series of articles on the Confederate leader in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Reported sayings of Lee's show more sense of the horrors of war than of the born soldier's supposed lust for battle. Yet Mr. Bradford reminds us that "at the time of his great military glory Lee was not a young man, and the fury of hot blood was tempered in him," and adds:

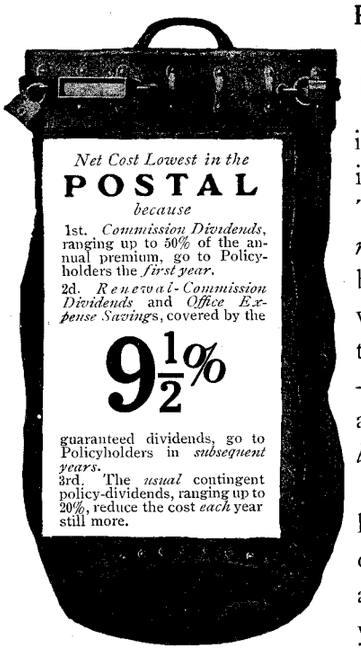
Imagine that, in Mexico, he found an intense delight "when the musket-balls and grape were whistling over my head in a

THE

Postal Life Insurance Company

Pays *you* the commissions that *other* companies pay their *agents*

The Only Non-Agency Company In America


Net Cost Lowest in the
POSTAL
because
1st. Commission Dividends, ranging up to 50% of the annual premium, go to Policyholders the first year.
2d. Renewal-Commission Dividends and Office Expense Savings, covered by the
9½%
guaranteed dividends, go to Policyholders in subsequent years.
3rd. The usual contingent policy-dividends, ranging up to 20%, reduce the cost each year still more.

Reserve Funds *for the* Protection *of* Policyholders—$10,000,000

MANY people consider that the commissions paid to insurance agents are a waste which should be saved to policyholders. The POSTAL LIFE was organized to meet this view and to serve this class of people. By dealing directly with the Company, you save the commissions paid by other companies to agents. The POSTAL very properly pays such commissions to you because you come to the Company on your own motion—personally or by letter—and are thus entitled to the money.

The POSTAL pays this commission not only the *first* year upon your entrance into the Company, but on premiums paid *each year thereafter*, and *guarantees* these commissions in its policy-contracts; this provision is officially approved by the State Insurance Department.

You will meet with some agents who attempt to belittle the POSTAL because it thus offers you the opportunity to save for *yourself* this money. The reason is evident: the agent wants the money you save. The POSTAL is bound to continue to grow, despite the protests and misrepresentations of such agents, because it performs a genuine public service. The POSTAL'S *no-agent* method is but another conservation-step in the interest of the public—of sound insurance protection *at lowest cost*.

A saving, equivalent to an income on one's investment of about 45% the first year and 9½% in succeeding years, is winning adherents in increasing numbers as the Company becomes more widely known. Those who insure in the POSTAL see good reason for commending it to others, which they seldom fail to do; this good-will is the valuable substitute, without expense, for the agent under pay.

If you are in good health and seriously considering insurance, it will pay you to call at the Company's Home Office, Postal Life Building, New York City, or write for official information showing what you can save on any standard policy you may prefer.

In writing please state date of birth and occupation so that exact figures may be supplied. *No agent will be sent; the Postal dispenses with agents.*

President.

POSTAL LIFE BUILDING,
35 Nassau St., New York.

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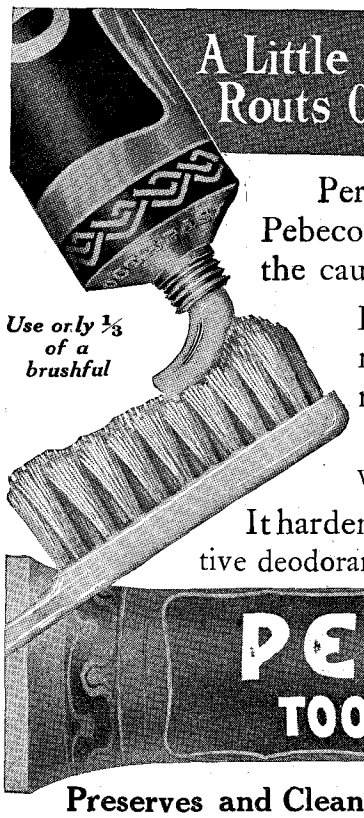


A Little Pebeco Tooth Paste Routs Out the Cause of Tooth Decay

Perfected for the purpose, a very little Pebeco overcomes acidity of the mouth—the cause of 95% of tooth decay.

Use only ⅓ of a brushful

Pebeco has a definite, scientific action, neutralizing the acids that form in the mouth, and keeping it free from harmful germs and bacterial growth—wholesome and healthy.

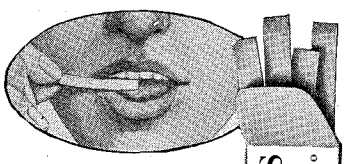
It hardens soft, tender gums, and being an effective deodorant, it maintains a sweet, inoffensive breath.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Preserves and Cleanses the Teeth

Whitens and polishes, dissolves tartar deposits and removes long standing discolorations without injuring the surface of the enamel.

Pebeco is not highly scented, but it has a freshness of flavor that imparts to the whole oral cavity unmistakable cleanliness and vigor.



Write for Ten Day Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers

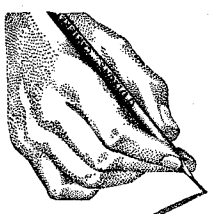
With these means prove to your own satisfaction whether or not you have "acid mouth" and that Pebeco Tooth Paste overcomes it. Acid will turn the blue test paper pink. After using Pebeco, an acid test shows that you have removed the cause of tooth decay.

Pebeco Tooth Paste originated in the hygienic laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany. Its worth was soon evident to dentists, and good dentists everywhere urge its use.

It is sold all over the world. Large Tubes, 50c. You will find Pebeco cheap because you need use so little—only ⅛ of a brushful.

LEHN & FINK, 107 William Street, New York *Producers of Lehn & Fink's Riveris Talcum*

TEST PAPERS
For Diagnosing the Mouth Condition
LEHN & FINK, Sole U. S. Licensees, PEBECO, New York City



The uniformity of the leads of any given grade, the quality of performance and the sturdy commercial endurance of

DIXON'S AMERICAN GRAPHITE PENCILS

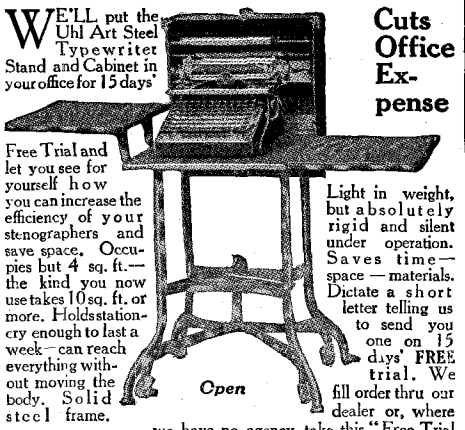
prove that after all there *is* something in a *name*.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J.

Send for Dixon's Pencil Guide—gratis

15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

WE'LL put the Uhl Art Steel Typewriter Stand and Cabinet in your office for 15 days' Free Trial and let you see for yourself how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographers and save space. Occupies but 4 sq. ft.—the kind you now use takes 10 sq. ft. or more. Holds stationery enough to last a week—can reach everything without moving the body. Solid steel frame.

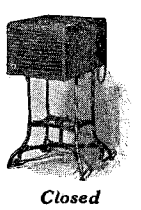


Open

Cuts Office Expense

Light in weight, but absolutely rigid and silent under operation. Saves time—space—materials. Dictate a short letter telling us to send you one on 15 days' FREE trial. We fill order thru our dealer or, where we have no agency, take this "Free Trial Offer" to any office supply dealer—ask him to order for you; or, if you have satisfactory rating, use your own business stationery and we will deliver direct to you. If not satisfactory after **15 Days' free trial return to dealer or to us.**

If you wish further information first, send your dealer's name and write for descriptive circular.



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perfect shower," and when he was threading his way alone in night and solitude through the murky pitfalls of the Pedregal. Even at a later time one vivid sentence, spoken in the midst of the slaughter of Fredericksburg, lights the man's true instincts, like a flash: "It is well that war is so terrible, or else we might grow too fond of it."

Lee's high personal courage and utter coolness in battle have, of course, never been questioned. At no time during the war was he wounded, according to this writer, altho many times under fire. Several stories are told of shells bursting near him. One day in 1864, we read in the *Atlantic* article,

> Lee was inspecting the lines below Richmond, and the number of soldiers gathered about him drew the enemy's fire rather heavily. The general ordered the men back out of range and himself followed at his leisure; but it was observed that he stopt to pick up something. A fledgling sparrow had fallen from its nest, and he took it from the ground and tenderly replaced it, with the bullets whistling about him.

No general was ever more careful of his men, tho at very critical times, General Longstreet has asserted, Lee sometimes became almost unbalanced in a perfect "fury of combativeness." Of Lee at Gettysburg, Longstreet wrote bitterly: "That he was excited and off his balance was evident on the afternoon of the first, and that he labored under that oppression till blood enough was shed to appease him." This suggestion "is grotesque," but, continues Mr. Bradford, there is evidence that, once in a fight, General Lee hated to give it up, and occasionally let his ardor overcome his discretion. For instance, Captain Ranson has related in *Harper's Magazine* how he involuntarily overheard a conversation between Lee and Longstreet just before the surrender at Appomattox:

> I must have slept an hour at least, when again I was awakened by the loud, almost fierce tones of General Lee, saying, "I tell you, General Longstreet, I will strike that man [Grant] a blow in the morning." General Longstreet again recounted the difficulties, ending as before, "General, you know you have only to give the order and the attack will be made, but I must tell you that I think it a useless waste of brave lives."

The most heroic picture left of Lee in the excitement of battle, is, according to our authority, the account of his decision to remain north of the Potomac after Antietam:

> General after general rode up to the commander's headquarters, all with the same tale of discouragement and counsel of retreat. Hood was quite unmanned. "My God!" cried Lee to him, with unwonted vehemence, "where is the splendid division you had this morning?" "They are lying on the field where you sent them," answered Hood. Even Jackson did not venture to suggest anything but withdrawal.

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There were a few moments of oppressive silence. Then Lee rose erect in his stirrups and said, "Gentlemen, we will not cross the Potomac to-night. You will go to your respective commands, strengthen your lines, send two officers from each brigade toward the ford to collect your stragglers and bring them up. Many have come in. I have had the proper steps taken to collect all the men who are in the rear. If McClellan wants to fight in the morning, I will give him battle. *Go!*" They went, and in this case, at least, Lee's glorious audacity was justified; for he proved to all the world that McClellan did not dare attack him again.

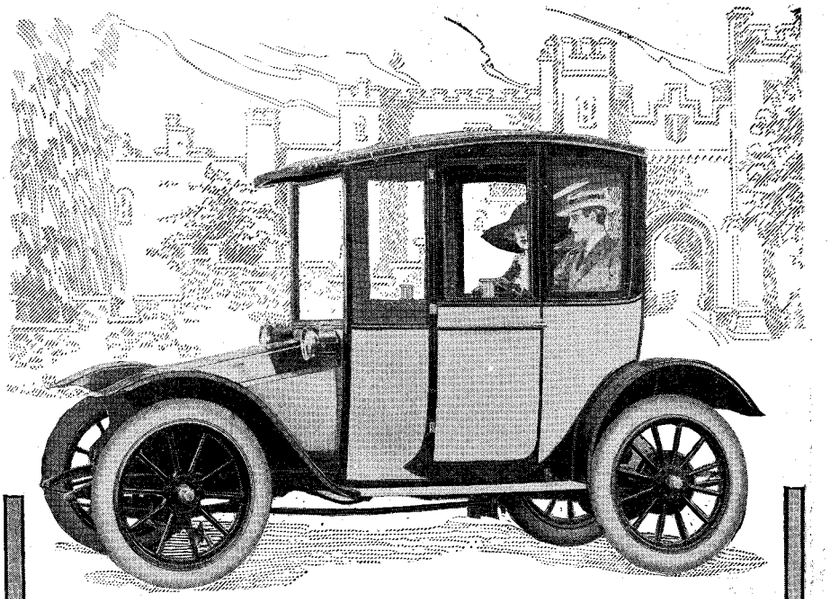
Lee's unfailing politeness, self-command —"probably no man ever commanded an army and, at the same time, so entirely commanded himself as Lee—patience, tact, and sympathy make an essential part of the portrait of the man. His personal influence in critical moments was immense. We read:

On one occasion, just before battle, there was heard to pass from mouth to mouth as a sort of watchword the simple comment, "Remember, General Lee is looking at us." Stuart's aide, Von Borcke, describes a scene which is immensely effective as showing how little the General relied on words, and how little he needed to. Lee was riding through the ranks before a charge. "He uttered no word. He simply removed his hat and passed bareheaded along the line. I had it from one who witnessed the act. 'It was,' said he, 'the most eloquent address ever delivered.' And a few minutes later he heard a youth, as he ran forward, crying and reloading his musket, shout through his tears that 'any man who would not fight after what General Lee said was a damned coward.'"

Here is a picture of Lee "in the midst of his fighting soldiers," from Colonel Marshall's account of his triumphant advance on the third day at Chancellorsville:

The enemy were retiring and the troops swept forward through the tumult of battle and the smoke of woods and dwellings burning about them. Everywhere the field was strewn with the wounded and dying of both armies. "In the midst of this scene General Lee, mounted upon that horse which we all remember so well, rode to the front of his advancing battalions. His presence was the signal for one of those uncontrollable outbursts of enthusiasm which none can appreciate who have not witnessed them. The fierce soldiers, with their faces blackened with the smoke of battle, the wounded crawling with feeble limbs from the fury of the devouring flames, all seemed possest with a common impulse. One long unbroken cheer, in which the feeble cry of those who lay helpless on the earth blended with the strong voices of those who still fought, rose high above the roar of battle, and hailed the presence of the victorious chief. He sat in the full realization of all that soldiers dream of—triumph."

This was victory. But the fortunes of war brought Appomattox and defeat. Mr.



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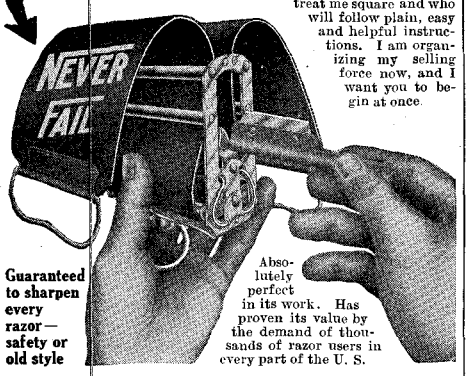

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Bradford quotes a pen-picture of the Lee of those last days of the Confederacy:

His face was still calm, but his carriage was no longer erect, as his soldiers had been used to see it. The trouble of those last days had already plowed great furrows in his forehead. His eyes were red as if with weeping; his cheeks sunken and haggard; his face colorless. No one who looked upon him then, as he stood there in full view of the disastrous end, can ever forget the intense agony written upon his features. And yet he was calm, self-possest, and deliberate.

And with a glimpse of the scene in that plain Virginia farmhouse, and of the two great Captains of the War between the States, the writer brings to a close his story of the various sides of a great American—

Grant's career has the vigor, the abruptness, the patness, the roughness, of a terse military dispatch. It fits its place and fills it, and all is said. Lee's has the breadth, the dignity, the majesty, the round and full completeness of a Miltonic epic, none the less inspiring because its end is tragic.

A MONTH ON A BOER FARM

AN AMERICAN WOMAN traveling in South Africa was detained by floods and compelled to spend a month on a Boer farm. The first night, she writes in *Health Culture*, was interesting and novel. All sorts of strange noises "populated" the air, and what she and her husband took for a tame lion was "merely the roaring of the ostriches under our window." But "simple life" on a Boer farm soon became very simple indeed, and all Boers were pronounced boors. She tells us:

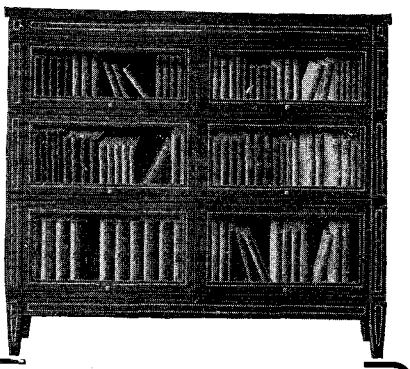
The farmer and his family lived chiefly on sour bread and sour skimmed milk. I was, therefore, hungry most of the time and the ripe figs hanging in clusters were pretty alluring. After pushing back the skin of the fig and enjoying the soft fruit with its tropical taste, I had a refreshing night's sleep, only to awaken in the morning pretty well scared, for my tongue was so swollen and black that I could not talk.

The Boer wife laughed and enjoyed my discomfiture and explained that the skin of the fig had numerous fine thorns and I had not been careful to remove it when eating.

When I told the farmer's wife that I liked buttermilk in quantity, I noticed that I had a cupful or so given me, but she threw it by the pailful to the pigs. They were of far more consequence to her than I, for they would stay longer with her, and were her familiars. I was not.

Then, again, when I was hungry for butter on my bread, a white clammy substance made from "sheeptail fat" was handed to me, and I could not allow the farmer's wife to see me quiver. She sold her butter in the village close by, at seventy-five cents a pound, more or less. Sour bread and green strawberries (plenty of them) were considered good enough.

This Boer family was one of the wealthiest of their kind. There was not a



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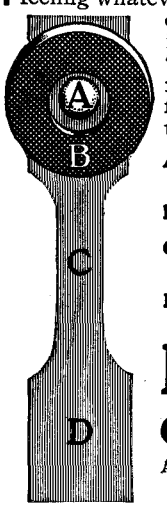

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ripple of fun or exuberant life in anything but the livestock. Conversation was a dead language—unknown.

The women are mute beings, accepting their destiny with a deep stillness. The wife gives of her strength to the limit, and dies after giving birth to a dozen or more children, to make way for wife number two, who gives another dozen children to her country. Her adobe house, with its dirt floor made of anthill clay mixt with beef gall, is a chamber of horror to an American traveler.

The farmer depends upon his ten or eighteen children, of all sizes, to help him. A Kaffir as an employee is undependable as the wind that blows. Yet that Kaffir is the hired man in the mines and elsewhere in South Africa. The white man as a day laborer is a general failure. He can not be worked in droves like the Kaffir from the interior, whose language, in clicks and vowel sounds, is hardly human.

The Boer is not long-lived. One seldom met an aged Boer of the old stock. Oom Paul Kruger, who was seventy-five years old when he died, was an exception. Hatred toward the Uitlander and the lust for gold and power was what kept the fires of life burning at white heat within him.

To stem the elements alone in Africa takes the stoutest heart. Fevers assail the discouraged and underfed home boy. The easily forded streams become rivers, like swirling Niagaras, in a few hours and the terrific thunderstorms paralyze one sensitive to electrical influences.

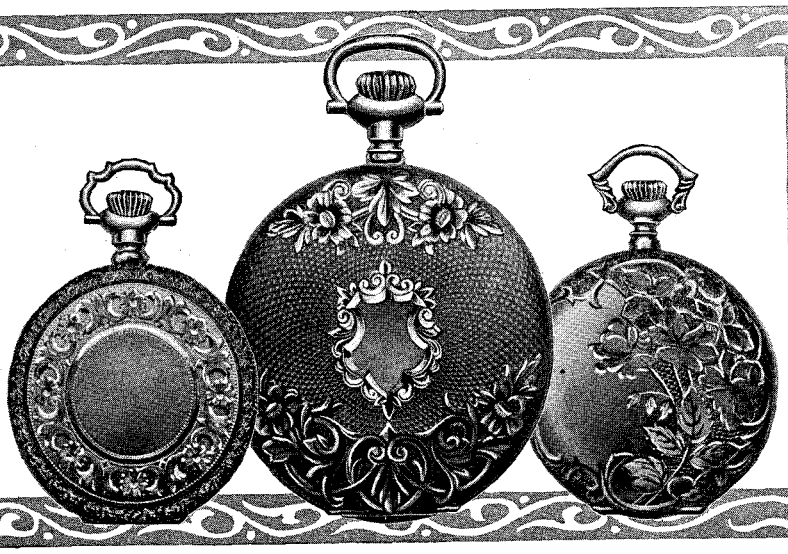
There is no pretty, little, far-off streak in the sky which the amateur photographer can catch on his film, but the air is charged with electricity so appalling in its violet-hued and deep orange earth-bound clouds that one has to come to a complete standstill, whether walking or riding in the open veldt, so as not to attract the ribbonlike lightning playing around him and venting its fury on any moving object.

TWEED'S CHIEF LIEUTENANT

SOME politicians are sorry and some are not, but at any rate all are interested in the death, a few days ago, of Peter B. Sweeny, known for years as the brains of the terrible Tweed ring in New York City, and the man who is commonly supposed to have made and unmade Tweed himself. Surely he was Tweed's friend and adviser to the last, and was "in on" every secret that the Tammany sachem ever had. This we learn from the New York *Evening Sun*, which, "without essaying to be hard on a poor old dead man," opines they were "some secrets," at that. Says *The Sun:*

Mr. Sweeny was born in New York. His father for many years ran a hotel in Hoboken. His mother was a woman of exceptional ability. After receiving a good preliminary education the son studied law in the office of James T. Brady, one of the prominent lawyers of the day, and later became a member of the firm of Willard, Sweeny & Anderson.

His first public office was that of public administrator, to which he was elected in 1852 and in which he made a good record. In 1857 he was a candidate for surrogate,



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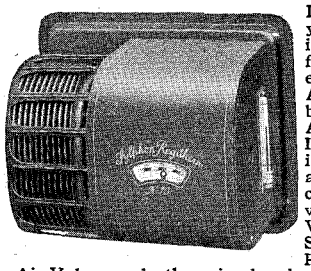

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but was nominated and elected district-attorney. This office did not appeal to him. His naturally retiring disposition made the active trial of cases in court distasteful to him. Then his health failed and he resigned. The next few years he spent at various European baths, returning to take up his political career again when his health returned, but this time playing a more silent rôle.

Early in the '50's he had been a secretary of the Tammany general committee and had been prominent in the "Hardshell" faction of Tammany Hall. He was one of the opponents of Fernando Wood and in conjunction with J. Y. Savage, the other secretary of the general committee, issued a statement denouncing Wood and his primary methods. When a majority of the sachems of Tammany at the society's election of a new general committee in 1857 determined to oust Wood, the name of Peter B. Sweeny appeared with those of Samuel J. Tilden, Elijah F. Purdy, and others on the Isaac F. Fowler or "reform" ticket, which won out over the Wood faction and turned it out of the Wigwam.

His next official office was that of city chamberlain. Tweed said later in his testimony that he "heard" Sweeny paid $60,000 for his confirmation by the board of aldermen. In contrast to this, in the fall of 1867 Sweeny, as chamberlain, announced his decision to give to the city treasury interest money amounting to over $200,000 a year, which he said had hitherto been pocketed by the city chamberlain.

Sweeny was largely responsible for the choosing of William M. Tweed as Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, and became Tweed's chief lieutenant. He was appointed commissioner of parks by Mayor A. Oakey Hall, and with the mayor, Tweed, and Richard B. Connolly was a member of the new-formed board of apportionment, in which control over the city's affairs was vested.

While the ring was at the top of its power the new Tammany Hall in Fourteenth Street was built, Sweeny being an active mover for the construction of the new building. The structure, imposing for its day, added to the prestige of Tweed and his supporters and gave them an advantage over their opponents within the ranks of the society.

In the spring of 1871 Tweed, who had himself elected to the State senate, put through a new charter for the city. Tweed said later that he gave one man $600,000 with which to buy votes to pass the bill. Samuel J. Tilden testified that it was popularly supposed that the passage of this "Tweed charter" cost the ring about $1,000,000. It effected, however, the complete rout of the enemies of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall in the Tammany Society and gave the combination complete power over the government of the city.

The best remembered of the ring's bequests to the City of New York is the County Court House. This had been designed to cost $250,000. At a single sitting of the board of special audit in May, 1870, orders were made out for $6,312,500 to be spent in the building work. By the end of the following year the money spent on the building was variously estimated at from $8,000,000 to $13,000,000, and it was still unfinished.

Some of the methods which the ring was

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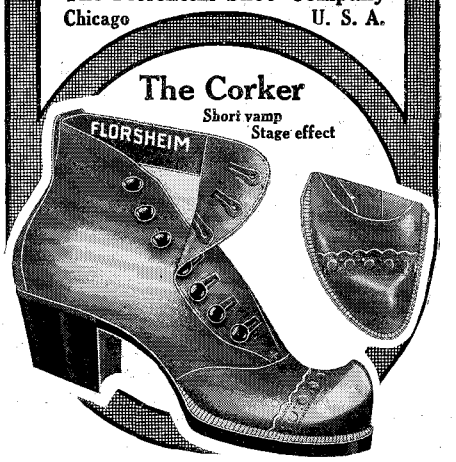
Short vamp Stage effect



A Pipe For a Pal

After all there's no man-comforter on earth like a tried and proven briar pipe.

Tried and *proven*—mark well the words. They describe nothing quite so well as they do a

Briar B B B Pipe

Made in England

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Just the very finest briar that grows—selected by rare experts in that wood—aged for three years, and then modelled by master hands. That's the B B B way of pipe making.

B B B are pipes without a flaw—a fact insured by three series of rigid inspections. So it is that out of every 100 bowls turned, on an average of 64 are rejected by the makers.

Now, perhaps you'll understand why your father, and his father before him, smoked B B B pipes. You *will,* at any rate, when you follow their example.

All Styles—All Prices

B B B pipes are made in England and sold in every country in the world. If your town has none, send us your dealer's name on a postal. We'll see that you are supplied.

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said to use for making money were a levy of from 65 to 85 per cent. on supplies, the exploitation of public improvements, the appropriation of money for fictitious institutions, such as hospitals and dispensaries; the issue of stocks and bonds which the controller did not allow to appear in his statements.

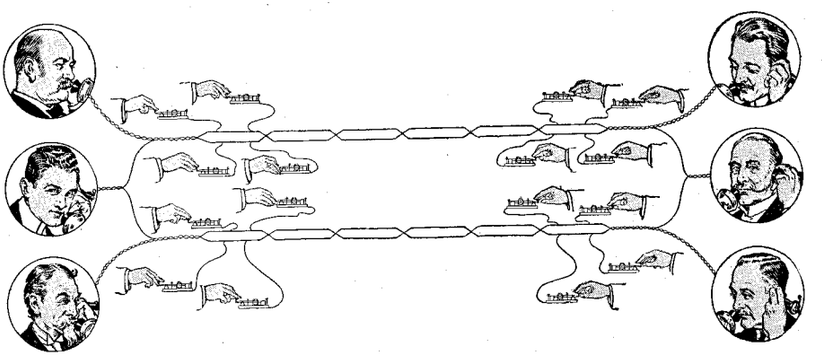
In the fall of 1870, Thomas A. Ledwith headed a reform ticket against Hall for mayor but was beaten. That winter Tweed gave $1,000 each to the aldermen to buy coal for the poor and gave $50,000 to the poor of his own ward. Early in 1871, Tweed and his ring, with the assistance of prominent business and financial men, put through the viaduct railroad bill, giving the ring practically a franchise to put a railroad on or above the ground in any city street. The bill was passed and signed but the scheme was frustrated by the general exposure which followed soon after.

The revelations and consequent downfall of the ring came in that same year. Matthew J. O'Rourke had succeeded to the place of county bookkeeper early in the year, and in the summer he made public some of the things he had found out from the books. When Tweed was questioned about the charges he made the reply, "What are you going to do about it?" A committee of seventy was formed at a mass-meeting in Cooper Union, and as they were about to act came the announcement of the "theft" of 3,500 vouchers from the controller's office. The charred fragments of these were found afterward in the attic of the City Hall. Controller Connolly resigned after appointing Andrew H. Green as his deputy with full power, and later was arrested. Tweed, who held the office of president of the department of public works, was arrested and subsequently resigned. Sweeny, who was president of the park department, resigned after the election in November and went to Canada. He later returned to face a civil suit brought against him by the city. This suit he settled for $400,000, and went to Paris. Two indictments were returned against him, but the district-attorney did not prosecute either of them. He remained in Paris twelve years and then returned to this country, but he attempted to take no further part in politics. Tweed died in the Ludlow Street jail in April, 1878.

As to the amount of money of which the ring defrauded the city in the three and a half years it was in complete power, the auditor employed by Andrew H. Green for the purpose estimated the amount at from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000. The special aldermanic committee was of the impression that it was nearer $60,000,000, and Mr. O'Rourke, who made the exposure, made his estimate $75,000,000.

A YOUNG "BOOKER WASHINGTON"

"BETTER a million educated negroes than one negro millionaire"—and similarly it is the small colored school, rather than the large one, says the Marshalltown, Iowa, *Times-Republican*, which does the negro the most good. Booker Washington has himself foreseen the evils of concentration, this paper adds, and has often regretted a lack of coopera-



Double Tracking The Bell Highway

Two of the greatest factors in modern civilization—the telephone and telegraph—now work hand in hand. Heretofore each was a separate and distinct system and transmitted the spoken or written messages of the nation with no little degree of efficiency. Co-operation has greatly increased this efficiency.

The simple diagram above strikingly illustrates one of the mechanical advantages of co-operation. It shows that six persons can now talk over two pairs of wires *at the same time* that eight telegraph operators send eight telegrams *over the same wires.* With such joint use of equipment there is economy; without it, waste.

While there is this joint use of trunk line plant by both companies, the telephone and telegraph services are distinct and different. The telephone system furnishes a circuit and lets you do your own talking. It furnishes a highway of communication. The telegraph company, on the other hand, receives your message and then transmits and delivers it without your further attention.

The telegraph excels in carrying the big load of correspondence between distant centers of population; the telephone connects individuals, so that men, women and children can carry on direct conversations.

Already the co-operation of the Western Union and the Bell Systems has resulted in better and more economical public service. Further improvements and economies are expected, until time and distance are annihilated by the universal use of electrical transmission for written or personal communication.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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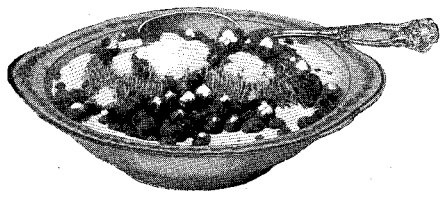
Children Are Wheat Hungry



Nearly all children have wheat-hunger—the craving for the body-building elements found in the whole wheat, the most perfect food given to man—his "staff of life" for four thousand years.

The whole wheat is Nature's food for growing children whether they are in school or out of school—whether they are at work or at play. It contains all the material needed to build the perfect human body, and is most easily digested when presented in the form of

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Two shredded Wheat Biscuits eaten for breakfast with milk and a little cream will give a boy or girl all the physical vigor and mental alertness needed for study or play.

Nothing so delicious and wholesome in sultry September, nothing so sustaining and nothing so easy to prepare, as Shredded Wheat with huckleberries or other fresh fruits and cream. : : :

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tion among the people of his race. But now comes a young man of the Booker Washington type, of whom, we are told, the nation may feel justly proud. His name is only Jones, and he was graduated at an ordinary age from the Marshalltown High School. But there he received an uncommonly rigid education, and, what is more, we read:

His education was his own. He had worked for it and earned his way by hard work. He was bright enough to have succeeded at the law. He might have been a popular preacher to any church of his race. There were measurable ease and such success as a colored man may attain in this country of the free before him in directions which promised more of personal result than the road he chose to take. But Jones took the highroad.

Down at Braxton, Mississippi, in the center of the black belt and in the midst of negro ignorance and need, Jones is building an industrial school for members of his race. It started with an old log cabin contributed by an ex-slave and began with small donations from a few interested persons, both white and colored. There he gathered about him a few of the local youths of his race and began the apparently hopeless task of making citizens out of the rough and growing citizenship in the shadow of a dilapidated negro cabin. The old hovel took on a different aspect. The few acres of ground cleared from the piny woods were an object lesson of thrift and aroused hope and emulation. The boys and girls worked days and studied nights. Little and common industries were developed. The school became the center of the community, the leading star of negro hopelessness out of the self-imposed bondage of ignorance. It is growing, teaching, leading. From it radiates the remedy of the conditions in the black belt.

Perhaps Jones is an imitator of Booker T. Washington. Perhaps he is an imitator in a small way with limited facilities and a little school. But every man who lives for his race is a follower and all who spend their lives for others have a greater leader than either Washington. The little school is the greatest. Not Yale or Havard but the innumerable little colleges which live as the price of struggle are the salt of education. Not Tuskegee with its marvelous success and its wealthy and powerful patrons is the hope of the black belt, but the seed it has sown to spring up all over the south as the little school in the piny woods at Braxton.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S REGIMENT

"SHE sometimes forgets that her father is the Emperor, but never that she is the Emperor's daughter," is the way the ruler of Germany once spoke of his only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, who is now known in her own country as "The Proudest Lady in the Land." But this is only recently, remarks *The New Idea Woman's Magazine*, as for a great many years the young Princess was thought lacking in "esprit," and of personality her

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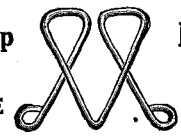

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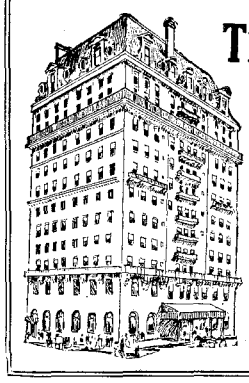

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people were perplexed to confess that she had none. Even:

They nicknamed her "The Little Mouse-Princess," and sighed because the only daughter of the reigning family was not more romantically endowed.

But now "The Little Mouse-Princess" has grown up and put away childish things. She has twisted her thick hair into a wonderfully becoming coiffure; the simple schoolgirl dress, which the Kaiserin insisted on, has been replaced by garments which befit a princess.

Nor is she gawky and shy any longer. And while neither forward nor aggressive, she does not forget that she is indeed the daughter of an Emperor, as her father so aptly put it.

How is it possible for her to lose sight of that fact, even for a moment? None but a ruler's daughter would be given such splendid presents as were hers on her eighteenth birthday—the occasion, also, of her début and confirmation.

Most girls, when they make their bow to the social world, receive merely flowers, fans, bonbons, or other trifles. But this little Princess of all the Germans was presented with truly royal gifts.

There were cases of jewels worth fortunes, toilet articles of gold and enamel set with precious stones, a stable of thoroughbred horses, and the finest automobile that Berlin could furnish.

But the two most wonderful gifts of all were a house of her own and *a regiment of soldiers*—not toy soldiers, by any means, but real ones in shining uniforms, who presented arms before her and saluted her as their colonel.

Now she rides at their head, and her people turn to look proudly at the smart figure she makes, mounted on her thoroughbred steed, clad in a smart frogged hussar jacket and dolman richly trimmed with black astrakhan fur and silver lace.

On her smooth hair is set the great fur busby, bearing the insignia of her regiment—a grim skull-and-crossbones in silver.

Victoria Louise, Colonel of His Majesty's Death's-Head Hussars! A strange title, indeed, for a young, pink-cheeked girl, to whom life is just beginning to show its smiling face.

Her brother, the Crown Prince of Germany, is in actual command of the regiment; but it is the body-guard of the Princess, and she and the Crown Prince are more strongly united than ever in enthusiasm over their regiment.

A PERILOUS CONSULSHIP

AMONG the outbreaks of anti-American feeling in Colombia at the time of the Panamanian revolution was the smirching of the United States coat of arms over the office of our consul at Cartagena. For this our Government, through Admiral Sigsbee, demanded and secured an official apology. Vice-consul William B. McMasters, according to the story told by the Boston *Transcript's* Washington correspondent, backed up the Admiral most efficiently. For this, McMasters, tho born in Colombia, married to a Colombian wife, and hitherto personally popular in the country, found himself marked for ven-

Overland

Why we can Build a 30 H.P. Five-Passenger Fore-Door Touring Car to Sell for $900

TO the average man an automobile factory is merely a factory—a place where cars are made. Yet there is the greatest difference in the world.

On one hand you have a plant, which, on account of its great production, can make and sell its car for far less than the other factory. And on the other hand you might have a very small factory, which, while it produces a good car, has a very small capacity, and its car for car production costs are considerably higher than those of the larger plant. That is why you find one manufacturer selling his 30 horsepower touring car for $1250 while we market that type of machine for $900.

¶ We have just published a very thorough book which explains in a clear, definite and readable manner the difference in automobile plants. And the point of this whole book is to prove the economical manufacturing ability of the Overland plants—to prove its strength by showing and explaining to you the interior and exterior of the greatest automobile plant in the world. The book is free. It is interesting and full of information.

¶ Above all it gives you a clear understanding of economics in the production of automobiles in great quanities, and we believe it proves why no other manufacturer in the business can produce the car described below and sell it at our price without losing money. To realize this you have but to compare this automobile with any other similar car on the market. Do this, and the exceptional value of this car will show you where to invest your money. Our model 59 is the most progressive step the industry has ever witnessed and it means a great deal to the motor buyers of America. *Write and ask for book C29.*

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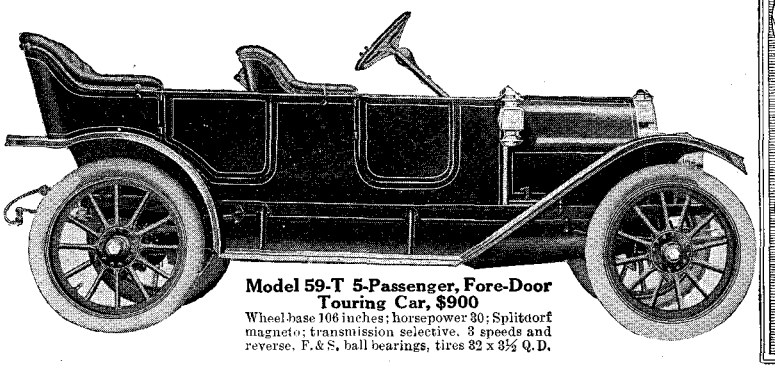

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geance, and a target for the riotous element of the community. Finally, we are told, a deliberate attempt was made on his life.

He was shooting birds one day on a piece of ground owned by him, using a shotgun, when he heard a bullet whiz by his head. Looking up, he saw on the other side of the fence Mario Lara Cordoba, editor of *El Padre Cobos*, a local political sheet of a scurrilous character.

"You had better watch out; that shot came pretty close to my head," sang out McMasters.

"Yes, that is what it was for," returned Cordoba. A colloquy followed in which Cordoba, who was accompanied by Abelardo Barrera of the famous razor-wielding province of Antioquia, demanded admission to the premises for the purpose, he said, of proving that he had no revolver. McMasters refused to let him come over the fence, and the two men went off. "We know where you live," shouted Cordoba as he disappeared. Barrera, by the way, did not know McMasters, and was a stranger in Cartagena.

McMasters went home, taking the precaution on the way to leave his shotgun at the house of a friend. He changed from his hunting-suit to one of white, and was passing from one room to another when Cordoba, who had come onto the sidewalk outside the house, called to him to come out. McMasters, unarmed, stept out to remonstrate with Cordoba, when the editor struck him over the head with a heavy stick. McMasters grabbed the stick and was wrestling with Cordoba when Barrera, whom he had not seen before, came up behind him and gashed him with a razor, inflicting serious wounds on his stomach and face. McMasters knocked Barrera down and got the stick away from Cordoba. During this last scuffle he looked back and Barrera was trying to rise and come at him again with the razor. McMasters promptly quieted Barrera with the club, and as he did so Cordoba pulled a revolver and fired, but not before the vice-consul was able to strike up his hand and send the bullet into the air. Cordoba then seemed to lose his nerve and turned and ran, with McMasters after him; but the blinded vice-consul soon grew weak from loss of blood and gave up the chase. McMasters was taken to his home, where he remained two months bandaged in bed.

As no other lawyer would take the case, Consul C. L. Latham himself took charge of the prosecution, and carried it through, despite many discouragements and handicaps from July 25, 1909, when the assault occurred, until June 10, 1911, when the defendants were convicted and Cordoba sentenced to fifteen years and Barrera to six years in prison.

McMasters, whom *The Transcript* correspondent describes as "a virile character, physically very powerful and mentally alert," had, it seems, several perilous adventures in Colombia before he accepted office under Uncle Sam. For instance,

During one of the periodical revolutions he was asked to take charge of a coconut plantation in the absence of its owner, who had discreetly gone somewhere else. Going to a nearby village one day he cautiously

LARTER

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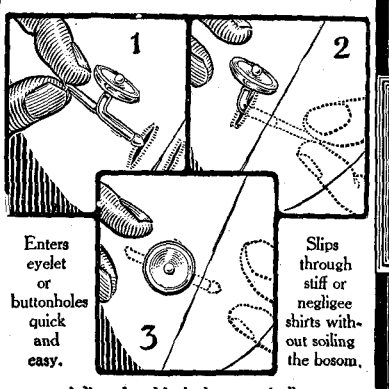

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It makes you feel bad, doesn't it, to find an orphaned bristle in your mouth?

How can a brush care for your teeth when it can't take care of its own bristles?

Brisco-Kleanwell bristles traveled all the way from Europe together on friendly terms. It would not do for them to fall out, now, would it? And they don't. They stay flexible, too.

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inquired whether any of the other faction were in town. He was assured they were not and proceeded to take his siesta in a hammock slung in one of the bamboo huts. He was awakened by the sound of bullets tripping through the flimsy walls. They were still aimed high, but finally, when one shot cut away the hammock rope and let him down, he decided to seek safer territory. He ran into a street and plumped directly into a band of marauding Negroes who were firing on the house. Addressing the commander, he declared himself an American, but saw that he was not believed and that the others were preparing to shoot him. McMasters broke through and ran like a deer, up a little hill and down the other side, thus shielding himself, but falling over a bluff into the midst of a dozen women who had run in terror from the assault upon the town. They shrieked and scattered, and the frightened McMasters came to his senses and resolved to go back and find his horse. He journeyed back into town and, meeting the Negroes, finally identified himself. The commander assigned him a man to help him hunt his horse, but after making a few inquiries McMasters saw it meant death should he claim the animal, so he gave up the quest. The marauders were just preparing to leave and one of them, as a parting remembrance, raised his rifle to put a hole in McMasters, when the commander struck up the weapon and the band rode off.

As testimony to this man's fearlessness and quickness of thought, this story of his capture of a dozen murderously inclined blacks is cited:

One day he was sitting in his office on the plantation when, hearing a noise behind, he turned and saw a dozen Negroes with uplifted machetes. They demanded money.

"I have some and will get it for you," said the quick-witted McMasters. He stept into another room, followed by two of the Negroes, and, reaching his hand into a satchel, whirled about and covered the men with a revolver. Frightened, the whole band ran from the place.

"They will come back," said McMasters to his assistant, "when they realize that they are twelve and I only one. When they come, tell them at first there's no rum on the premises, and after a little delay show them the barrels. I will attend to them after that."

McMasters fled to a short distance and after a suitable time returned to the plantation. He found the Negroes all dead drunk and bound them and put them in the stocks.

True Courtesy.—A story about Mrs. Taft has recently amused Washington society.

Mrs. Taft, at a diplomatic dinner, had for a neighbor a distinguished French traveler who boasted a little unduly of his nation's politeness.

"We French," the traveler declared, "are the politest people in the world. Every one acknowledges it. You Americans are a remarkable nation, but the French excel you in politeness. You admit it yourself, don't you?"

Mrs. Taft smiled delicately.

"Yes," she said. "That is our politeness."—*Washington Star.*

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The following ten new titles have just been added to the list:

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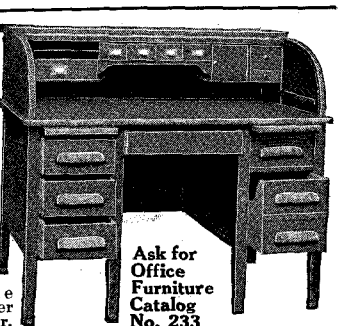

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"Till we are married?"

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A Health Hint.—TATTERED TIM—"I've been trampin' four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heard the doctors recommended walkin' as the best exercise."

MRS. PRIM—"Well, the doctors are right. Walk along."—*Presbyterian of the South.*

Too Much for Bill.—"I dunno how Bill's a-goin' to vote in this election," said the campaign worker. "I've hearn tell he's on the fence."

"He wuz thar," replied the neighbor; "but one o' the canderdates let fall a dollar on the off side o' the fence, and Bill got dizzy an' fell over."—*Christian Register.*

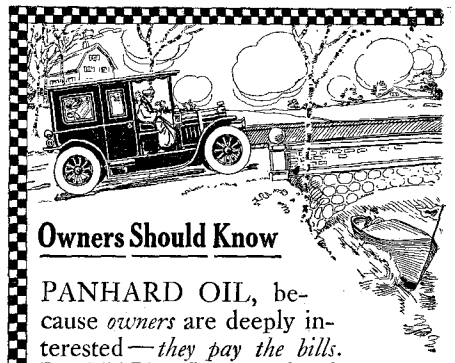
Superior.—Little Nelly told little Anita what she termed a "little fib."

ANITA—"A fib is the same as a story, and a story is the same as a lie."

NELLY—"No, it's not."

ANITA—"Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university."

NELLY—"I don't care if he is. My father is a real estate man and he knows more about lying than your father does."—*United Presbyterian.*



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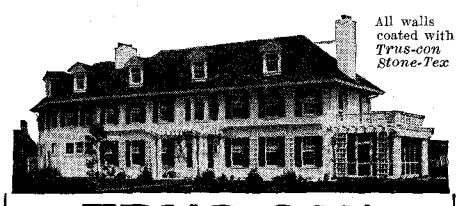

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A Tight Squeeze.—" Perkins looks worried. Must have some big problem on his mind."

" Yes. He's trying to figure how to fit a 1910 mortgage to a 1911 touring-car."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

A Sad One.—HOAX—" Here's an article written by a scientist who says that insects have emotions. He claims he has frequently seen a mosquito weep."

JOAX—" Well, I've often seen a moth ball."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Informed.—SMALL BROTHER—" Are you going to marry Sister Ruth? "

CALLER—" Why—er—I really don't know, you know!"

SMALL BROTHER—" That's what I thought. Well, you are! "—*Life.*

Try It.—" Mary," said a mother to her quick-tempered little girl, " you must not get mad and say naughty things. You should always give a soft answer."

When her little brother provoked her an hour afterward, Mary clenched her little fist and said, " Mush! "—*The Watchword.*

Easy.—PHYSICIAN—" Have you any aches or pains this morning? "

PATIENT—" Yes, doctor. It hurts me to breathe. In fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath."

PHYSICIAN—" All right. I'll give you something that will soon stop that."—*Good Housekeeping.*

Everybody Knew Him.—" Mention the name of some well-known Greek," said the teacher of a juvenile class in history.

" George," spoke up the curly-haired little boy.

" George who? "

" I don't know the rest of his name, ma'am. He comes around to our house every Thursday with bananas an' oranges."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Irish Wit.—George IV., on his visit to Doublin in 1821, met at a reception Sir Philip Crampton, Ireland's greatest surgeon.

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" Sire," he replied, " he is a general in the lancers."—*Tit-Bits.*

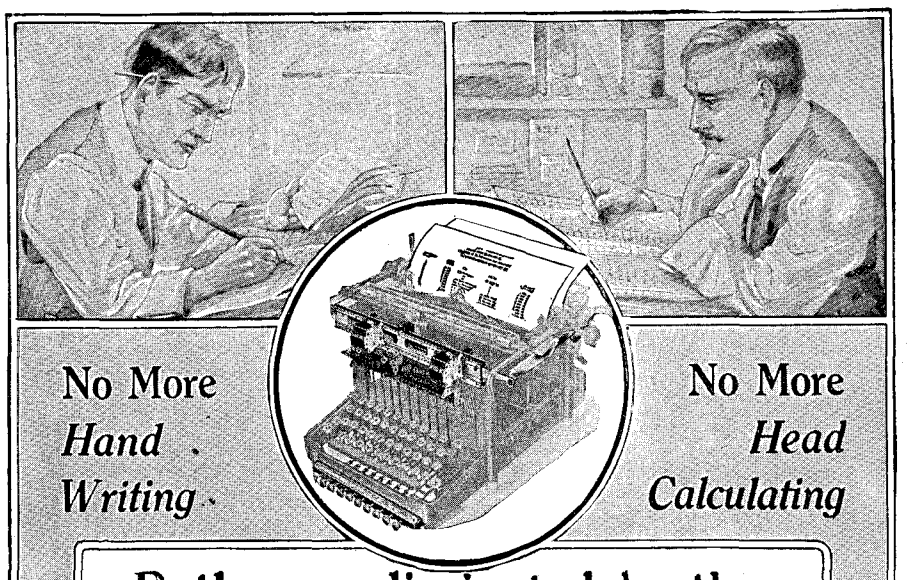
A Legal Mind.—Harold, aged nine, came home one day so bruised and dirty that his mother was thrown into a state of marked perturbation.

" Mercy! " she exclaimed, in horror. " How on earth, my child, did you get your clothes and face into such a state? "

" I was trying to keep a little boy from getting licked," was Harold's virtuous, if hesitating, reply.

" Well, that was fine! " said his mollified parent. " I am proud of you, sonny. Who was the little boy? "

" Me."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



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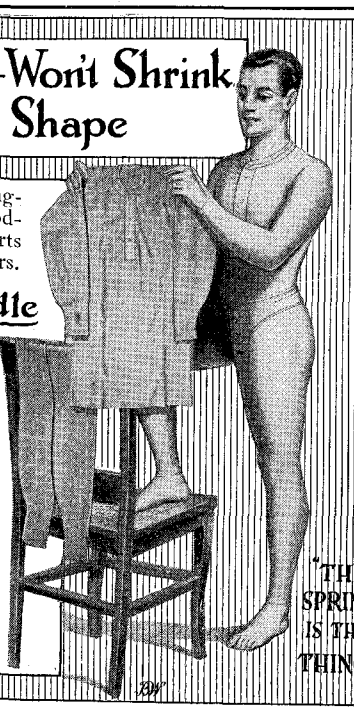

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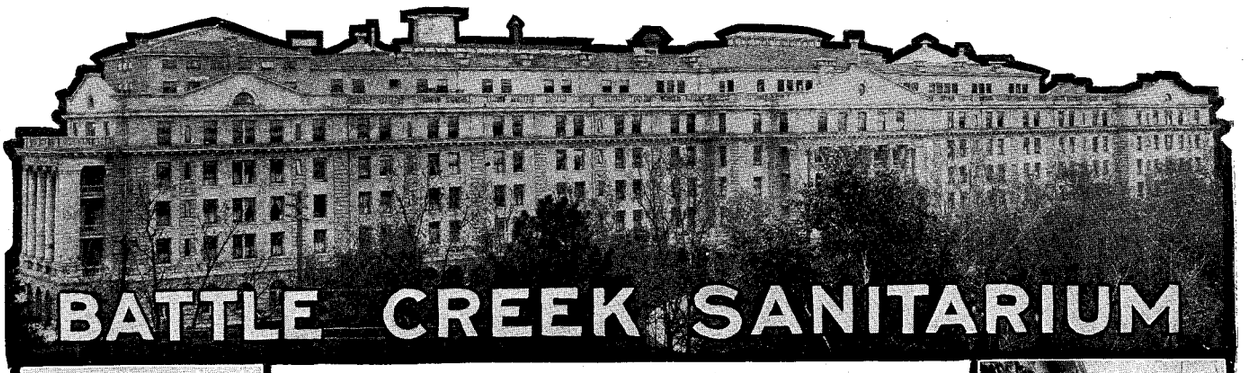

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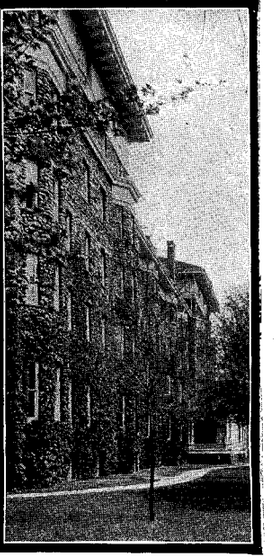
Rates Moderate. Board and Room, including bath, services of bath attendants and necessary medical attention, cost less than board and room alone at many first-class winter resort hotels. An Illustrated Descriptive Portfolio of the Sanitarium will be mailed free. Write, stating requirements.

Address Box 287, THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.



Softer.—" If I buy you a seat in the Stock Exchange, will you agree to go to work? "

" I ain't crazy for work, dad. Make it a seat in the Senate."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Delicate Compliment.—" I got a great deal of water in my ears," he said, as he came puffing out of the surf.

" I thought the ocean looked rather low," replied his friend.—*United Presbyterian.*

Magnificent Opportunity.—" I don't see any sense in referring to the wisdom of Solomon," said the man smartly. " He had a thousand wives."

" Yes," answered the woman, tartly, " he learned his wisdom from them.—" *Brooklyn Life.*

Side Steps.—COUNSEL—" You reside? "

WITNESS—" With my brother."

COUNSEL—" And your brother lives? "

WITNESS—" With me."

COUNSEL—" Precisely, but you both live——"

WITNESS—" Together." — *Black and White.*

Settled Him.—" Sir," said the haughty American to his adhesive tailor, " I object to this boorish dunning. I would have you know that my great-great-grandfather was one of the early settlers."

" And yet," sighed the anxious tradesman, " there are people who believe in heredity."—*Tit-Bits.*

Solved.—SMALL BILLY (at seashore)—" Can't I have a ride on a donkey? "

MOTHER—" No, darling. Father says not."

SMALL BILLY—" Why can't I have a ride on a donkey, Mother? "

MOTHER (to father)—" Oh, for goodness' sake, David, give him a ride on your back to keep him quiet."—*Pathfinder.*

Hopes for Him.—MRS. MURPHY—" Oi hear yer brother-in-law, Pat Keegan, is pretty bad off."

MRS. CASEY—" Sure, he's good for a year yit."

MRS. MURPHY—" As long as thot? "

MRS. CASEY—" Yis; he's had four different doctors, and each one av thim give him three months to live."—*Puck.*

Critical.—" How much cider did you make this year? " inquired Farmer A of Farmer B, who had offered him a sample for trial.

" Fifteen bar'ls," was the answer.

Farmer A took another sip. " I reckon, Si," he drawled, " ef you'd had another apple you might ha' made another bar'l."—*Boston Transcript.*

Owed Them Something.—CHURCH WARDEN BROWN—" Excuse me, Mr. Smith, but are you aware that you put a false half-crown in the contribution plate this morning? "

MR. SMITH—" Yes; I owe the heathen a grudge for eating a missionary uncle."—*United Presbyterian.*

Merchants and Manufacturers

How Do You Move Your Goods?

If by horse-drawn vehicles, are you getting the highest efficiency? Have you figured the cost per ton-mile to move your goods? Do you know just what your charges for upkeep are? Is your delivery system capable of improvement?

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Manufacturers, great and small, department stores, retail merchants, contractors, etc., are adopting it. No progressive firm can afford to ignore this new method. You should give it your close and careful consideration.

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In the majority of cases it can. In certain instances it can't. Local conditions determine the answer. Local conditions must be studied. If we do not know ourselves, we can refer you to manufacturers who will place in your hands the experience—facts—and—figures of others with problems closely resembling yours.

There is a truck, gasoline or electric, to meet nearly every need. We can tell you the ones best suited to your requirements. We can secure for you helpful data. Many among the 76,000 merchants and manufacturers subscribing for THE LITERARY DIGEST are consulting us.

The Literary Digest

Motor Truck Department

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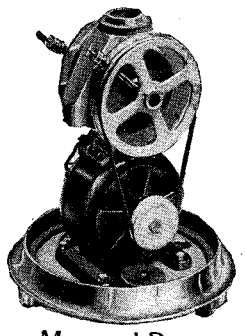

Motor and Pump

EVERY intelligent housewife knows that vacuum suction is the only sanitary and thorough means of cleaning her house and keeping it clean. Her only question is: Which machine is the best. This depends very much upon the principle of suction employed, which any housewife can easily understand by reading the explanation which follows below. It is clear and as brief as possible—contains important information.

How the Federal Vacuum Cleaner Excels

Two Types of Suction Cleaners: All suction cleaners can be reduced to two general types, based upon the principle of suction employed. They are either VACUUM PUMPS or they are FAN BLOWERS; that is, they either pump the air into a cylinder by vacuum suction; or they attract it by creating a draught.

Disadvantage of Fan Type: The advantage of the VACUUM *pull* over the FAN *draught* is one of intense, concentrated suction. It gets all the dirt. The FAN does not produce a real vacuum. It merely paddles a volume of air through the intake by rotary motion. There is no compulsion about it.

Trouble with Vacuum Type: But the VACUUM type of machine has *hitherto* been too complicated and too uneven in its suction. When a piston pump is employed to create a vacuum, the action is jerky; the air is sucked in spurts, and the cleaning is imperfect. There is also vibration and noise. The DIAPHRAM arrangement is not simple enough nor durable enough. The valves get loose. The Bellows wear out.

The Federal Rotary Pump: The "FEDERAL" cleaner combines the advantages of both types, without any of their disadvantages. It is a VACUUM PUMP, but the pump is *rotary*. It revolves. The suction therefore is not only intense; it is also evenly sustained—strong enough to lift all the dirt out of the deepest and densest floor coverings, without injury to the fabric itself. The smooth, silent, operation of the "FEDERAL" and its compact, sturdy construction, give it long life. It will last many years. There is nothing to get out of order. All metal parts are aluminum, excepting the motor and a light steel jacket enclosing the machine. The jacket and fittings are handsomely finished. Full set of tools goes with the outfit.

Write for booklet giving full description of the cleaner, or, send for the machine itself and try it in your home for ten days. If it does not prove entirely satisfactory, return it at our expense. Your money will be promptly refunded. We guarantee the machine in every respect. The price is $125, less 5% for cash within ten days after your receipt of the cleaner; or $25 down, and the balance in ten monthly payments of $10 each. Address

Vacuum Cleaner Department

The Federal Sign System (Electric)

593 Home Insurance Building Chicago, Illinois

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By the palatial cruising steamer **"Victoria Luise"** (16,500 tons), sailing from New York, January 30, 1912, on a **78 day cruise to Madeira, Spain, the Mediterranean and the Orient.**

Especially equipped with every comfort and luxury of the best modern hotels, to meet the most exacting demands of pleasure cruising—Frahm Anti-rolling tanks insures comfort at sea. Her spacious promenade deck extending from stem to stern is the largest on any ship.

Itinerary includes **Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, Syracuse, Malta, Port Said, Jaffa, Beyrouth, Piraeus, Kalamaki, Smyrna, Constantinople, Messina, Palermo and Naples.** ***78 days duration of cruise.***

Cost including landing and embarking expenses, **$325** and up

AROUND THE WORLD

SPECIAL NOTICE Only a few accommodations left for first cruise leaving New York, **Oct. 21, 1911** ranging in price from **$1,000 to $1,400** including all necessary expenses afloat and ashore. Itinerary includes

Madeira, Spain, Italy, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Java, Philippines, China, Japan, Sandwich Islands and Overland American Tour, Inland Excursions and side trips.

Optional tours of 17 days in India, 14 days in Japan.

Two cruises on the Magnificent *S.S. Cleveland* (17,000 tons), each 110 days' duration. From New York, Oct. 21, 1911. From San Francisco, Feb. 6, 1912. Now is the time to make your reservations. *The finest, most comprehensive pleasure trip ever offered.*

Accommodations on second cruise leaving San Francisco Feb. 6, 1912 from $650 up.

ANNUAL EVENT "Around the World Cruises" will be repeated in November 1912 and February 1913, by the large Cruising Steamship *Victoria Luise*. *Send for illustrated booklet.*

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

September 16.—A Union expedition from Hatteras Inlet visits Ocracoke Inlet and destroys Fort Oregon.

Ship Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi, is abandoned by the Confederates and occupied by the Union forces.

General Price makes an unsuccessful attack on the Union troops at Lexington, Mo.

September 17.—A slight action occurs at Mariatown, Mo., and two skirmishes at Blue Mills Landing, Mo.

September 18.—A Louisville paper is excluded from the mails.

A slight engagement occurs at Barboursville, Ky.

September 19.—Several prominent men in Louisville, connected with the paper excluded from the mails, are arrested by the United States marshal on charges of treason or complicity with treason.

September 20.—The Confederate General Price captures the Union forces at Lexington, Mo., together with $250,000 in gold.

The Confederates evacuate Mayfield, Ky.

In the Confederate Cabinet Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, is made Secretary of State in place of Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana, succeeds L. P. Walker, of Alabama, as Secretary of War.

September 21.—General Lane surprizes a Confederate force at Papinsville, Mo., and defeats them after a severe engagement.

General Robert Anderson is given command of the State and Federal troops in Kentucky.

September 22.—A skirmish occurs near Hunter, Mo.

September 23.—A Union force advances toward Romney, Va., and drives the Confederate troops out of Mechanicsburg Gap.

A St. Louis paper is suppressed for criticizing the military campaign in that State.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 1.—Three Americans are reported drowned in a shipwreck on the north coast of Negros in the Philippines.

September 2.—Three thousand labor sympathizers battle with the police at Viborg, Finland, when a "demonstration" is broken up.

September 3.—Dr. David J. Hill, retiring Ambassador to Germany, issues a statement containing an assertion from President Taft that the potash controversy was in no way responsible for his resignation and that Dr. Hill's services in Berlin have been in every way satisfactory.

September 4.—Leforrestier, the French aviator, is burned to death in mid-air when his motor explodes near Huelva, Spain.

Roland Garros makes an altitude record by ascending 13,945 feet at Parame, France.

One hundred thousand persons are reported to have been drowned in China by the floods along the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

September 5.—The total number of deaths from cholera in Italy since the beginning of the year has passed the 30,000 mark.

September 6.—William Burgess swims the English Channel, a feat only once before accomplished.

September 7.—Two aeroplanists are killed during a flight near Mühlhausen, Germany.

General

September 5.—President Taft's Western itinerary is announced. The President will travel 13,000 miles, through 24 States, over 26 railroads, and will make speeches in more than 100 cities.

Senator Cummins issues a statement in Des Moines opposing the renomination of President Taft.

His Chance.—SHE—"Ah, count, you don't know how my love for you distresses my parents. I heard my father say this morning that he would give $50,000 if I could never see you again."

THE COUNT—"Ees your fazaire in hees offees now you sink?"—*Christian Work.*

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A tragic figure of our country's tragic time. What led him to Harper's Ferry, and why and how he died there, this book of 752 pages, by Col. Hinton, vividly records. It is a gripping story, whatever you think John Brown was. It must forever stand as one rugged chapter in the history of this nation.

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A Christian merchant—this he was, and more. "A man who loved his fellowmen." A public benefactor, whose largest ambition was to improve and uplift his kind. It is good and helpful to read of such, in these grasping days of greed.

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A life story never to be forgotten, as here told. How a drunkard became a Demosthenes—how an unlearned man grew to power in use of the greatest oratorical gifts. Throbs with the live pulsebeat of human interest. Invigoration in every page. A great temperance stimulant.

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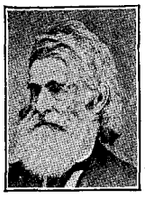

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VOL. 12

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